

Rescue workers and firefighters at burning ruins of the DC-8 jetliner in Alaska

Start From Jail

Gang Demand Hoover Prosecute or Retract

Nov. 29 (AP)—Two black priests accused of conspiracy to bomb supply lines and kidnap government officials at his should either prosecute or retract the allegations.

The "conspiracy" was alleged to be a chance to release through lawyers in New York, and Philip Berli.

Mr. Hoover singled out as an "East Coast

ist Gives Innuence Radicals

Nov. 29 (NYT)—all of those on the wanted fugitives list radicals.

Black Panther Party leaders as the record 16, in radicals. The 16 in all but one linked to violent activities.

Nov. 29, this well-known gallery listed radicals. The Black Panther Party leaders as the record 16, in radicals. The 16 in all but one linked to violent activities.

Frankfurt Police See Arson Linked To Panther Rally

FRANKFURT, West Germany, Nov. 29 (UPI)—Arsonists set fire to a bank robbery allegedly took place at a "violence-revolutionary" who of a skunk. Re-der of the Students atic Society, he is the destruction of mission towers in supplied power to wn, the black mili-argued with "inciting rson." He failed to al on those charges and was put on the list the same day.

Black Panther Constitution Urges 'Oppressed' to Unite

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP)—The Black Panther party presented an anti-capitalist, world charter to the "Revolutionary People's Constitutional Convention" last night.

The constitution, presented at a session attended by representatives of a wide range of New Left groups, was read to about 1,400 persons inside and standing outside St. Stephen's Episcopal Church.

n Elected merican resident

Nov. 29 (NYT)—Mena, a former of Mexico, was nt of the Inter-lopment Bank Fri-position of a group can countries.

Mena, defeating to of Venezuela and of Argentina, was five-year term to Herrera, a Chilean resigned last month, the bank since its ago.



A DUDE AT THE RANCH—Natty Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky contrasts sartorially with his host, former President Lyndon B. Johnson, at cattle auction in Texas.

Hickel's Dept. Has 6 Fired

(Continued from Page 1)

ments following his ouster had prompted him to wait until the situation had crystallized before making a public statement.

Abrupt Dismissal

The abrupt dismissal of the six Interior assistants by a White House aide has stirred wide interest here, where cabinet shuffles are not uncommon.

Johnson and Ky Lunch at Ranch, Attend Cattle Sale

JOHNSON CITY, Texas, Nov. 29 (UPI)—South Vietnamese Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky lunched yesterday with former President Lyndon B. Johnson at the LBJ Ranch and afterward visited a cattle auction.

Mr. Johnson and Mr. Ky flew to the auction barn at Round Mountain, Texas, where a sale was in progress.

An All-Night Vigil At Orly Fails to End With a Bang

PARIS, Nov. 29 (UPI)—The baggage handlers said "No thanks." The bomb squad said "We can't." and the riot police sat all night waiting for the plane to explode. It didn't.

The plane, a Scania DC-8 carrying 166 passengers from Copenhagen to the Canary Islands, was forced to land at Orly airport Friday night after an anonymous telephone call said there was a bomb aboard.

9 Die on Pa. Turnpike

DOWNINGTOWN, Pa., Nov. 29 (AP)—Nine people died late Friday in a three-vehicle accident on the Pennsylvania Turnpike south of here, state police said. They said a car carrying a family of nine stopped on the highway and was hit broadside by another auto. A pickup truck then piled into the two cars.

After Allowing Russians to Seize Lithuanian Defector

Coast Guard Called Spineless by Irate U.S. Demonstrators

BOSTON, Nov. 29 (Reuters)—The refusal of American authorities to grant political asylum to a Lithuanian seaman who hurled himself onto the deck of a U.S. Coast Guard cutter from a Russian ship has led to protest demonstrations in five American cities.

Demonstrators marched yesterday in New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia and Cleveland, accusing the United States of violating the seaman's rights under the terms of the Geneva Convention.

"He was crying 'Help! Help!' but the captain said he was merely following orders."

The Lithuanian attempted to defect while the cutter Vigilant was linked with the Russian ship, the Sovetskaya Litva, during a conference on fishing rights arranged at the request of the Russians.

notified the Coast Guard commandant in Washington.

A Coast Guard spokesman in Boston said the commandant in turn informed the State Department.

Some hours later the cutter's commander received orders to return the Lithuanian and the four Russian seamen were granted permission to come aboard the Vigilant.

Brieze said, they beat and kicked him until he was unconscious.

"While this was happening, none of the American sailors went to Mr. Simas's aid," Mr. Brieze said.

The four Russians were then permitted to return the Lithuanian to the Soviet ship in one of the American cutter's lifeboats. He had been aboard the cutter for about ten hours.

'No Inequality of Opportunity'

2 Black Generals Assert Forces Are Fair

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (NYT)—The United States' two black generals agreed that "there is no such thing as inequality of opportunity in the armed forces today."

The declaration came yesterday from Brig. Gen. Daniel "Chappie" James Jr. of the Air Force, a former fighter pilot who is the deputy assistant secretary of defense for public affairs.

up with authority than on the bottom with a brick or a torch" and "If you reach the top, then you can help others up."

He added: "We are in the battle for the minds of young people to show them that you can achieve, that you can overcome within the system. Certainly fight racism; certainly fight bigotry, but be sure we preserve the security of our country."

he had lost a young black officer who had a brilliant career ahead of him" to a civilian firm "that offered him \$18,000 to start."

Both officers, in their early fifties, were promoted within the last two years.

Police Bar Riot In North Ireland

ENNISKILLEN, Northern Ireland, Nov. 29 (UPI)—Civil-rights demonstrators returned to the streets yesterday but massed police prevented a clash with a rival Protestant rally.

An estimated 1,500 slogan-chanting, predominantly Catholic demonstrators defied a government ban on parades and marched to the town center flanked by about 200 policemen. At the town's war memorial, police linked arms and blocked the marchers from reaching the Diamond—traditional meeting place—where the Rev. Ivan Foster, an aide of militant Protestant leader Rev. Ian Paisley, addressed several hundred followers.

Best Career

Calling the military the best possible career a young man could seek, Gen. James urged youths to have faith "in the power of excellence." His suggestion was that youths should excel in their chosen fields because, he said, "You can wield a lot more power from on

Italian Town Rocking

On 2 Geological Faults

MIGNANO MONTELUONGO, Italy, Nov. 29 (UPI)—Scientists say 677 earthquakes have shaken this hillside village in 62 days because it straddles two geological earth faults.

They said the two faults, or subterranean deformities in the earth, crossed under Mignano Monteluongo, a village of 3,740 in central Italy, which began shaking Sept. 23. More tremors were recorded over the weekend.

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CHAUMET Jeweler 12

MAUBOUSSIN Jeweler 20

VAN CLEEF & ARPELS Jewelers 22

WILMART Fabrics 25

BOUCHERON Jeweler 26

Rue de la Paix

MAPPIN & WEBB Jwl., Watchm., Goldsm. 1

TECLA Jewellery, Cultured Pearls 2

MELLERIO Jeweler 9

CARTIER Jeweler 13

ALFRED DUNHILL Smoking Accessories 15

LUCIENNE OFFENTHAL Leather Goods, Jewelry 24

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Nov. 29 (NYT).—
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TRAPPED—Police in Oakland, Calif., say this photo shows Joe Memoli, 28, captured at gunpoint by police staking out the Oakland office of SFO Helicopter Airlines. They say Memoli, who used to be a counterfeiter, was trying his hand at safecracking.

Scattered Clashes in Vietnam Cost U.S. 2 Dead, 18 Wounded

SAIGON, Nov. 29 (UPI).—Fight-
ing in Vietnam flared slightly at
the weekend with three ground
clashes in widely scattered areas of
the country, U.S. spokesmen said.
At least two Americans died and
18 others were wounded, the spokes-
men said. In addition, an undis-
closed number of Americans were
wounded in two Communist shell-
ings they said.

In Cambodia, government sources
said that a Communist buildup was
under way near the town of Prey
Veng, about 35 miles east-south-
east of Phnom Penh.
The sources said that they did
not know the exact size of the
buildup. If confirmed, the reports
would add a fifth Communist force
to others earlier reported moving
toward the capital from the south,
southwest, north and east.

Attack Suspected
The new report added to specula-
tion that the Communists might be
planning to attack transportation
routes in and out of the city or
even move against defenses on the
outskirts of the capital.
Military spokesmen said that two
Americans were killed and ten
wounded early today when an
Army engineer unit came under

U.S. Said to Be Contemplating Military Cutbacks in Japan

By Takashi Oka
TOKYO, Nov. 29 (NYT).—The
United States is contemplating a
major reduction of its forces in
Japan, partly for budgetary
reasons and partly to implement
President Nixon's policy of lower-
ing the American military profile
in Asia, informed sources said here
yesterday.

The sources were commenting on
a report carried by the newspaper
Asahi Shimbun yesterday making
the following points:

- That 54 Phantom and 18 RF-4C observer planes based at Misawa Air Force Base in northern Japan would be shifted to Korea.
- That 54 Phantom fighter-bombers based at Yokota Air Force Base near Tokyo would be returned to the United States.
- That all the Navy observation planes based at Atsugi Naval Air Base near Tokyo would be withdrawn.
- That ship repair facilities at Yokosuka Naval Base would be returned to the Japanese and that ships of the Seventh Fleet would be transferred to Sasebo in Kyushu, Southern Japan.
- That the Air Force Base outside Fukuoka, which is currently used 95 percent by Japanese civilian aircraft, would be returned to Japan.

As a result of these shifts, which Asahi Shimbun said would be completed by the end of June, 1971, the end of U.S. fiscal year, 1971, U.S. forces here would be reduced by 12,000 men, from the current 39,000 to 27,000. Only the Marine Air Wing at Iwakuni, in southern Japan, and the Military Air Command at Yokota would remain as major combat units in Japan.
Commenting on the Asahi report, an American Embassy spokesman noted that "there has been a continuing reduction in U.S. bases in Japan." He added that "there

Pope to Give Dioceses to Polish Church

WARSAW, Nov. 29 (UPI).—Stefan Cardinal Wysynski, Poland's Catholic primate, said today he won an assurance from Pope Paul VI that former German dioceses will be formally handed over to the Polish church.

The move would mean, in effect, the Vatican's recognition of Poland's Oder-Neisse border, agreed by West Germany in a Bonn-Warsaw treaty that is to be signed in December by Bonn Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Cardinal Wysynski also said he hopes the Pope will visit Poland next year.
"The Polish people, and the world too, have been interested in the final settlement of church relations in the western territories, and particularly regarding the organization of the dioceses in the western territories," he told a congregation of about 2,000 in St. John's Cathedral.

Letter From Pope
"I received a letter on this subject from the Holy Father to the Polish bishops, containing the assurance that, as soon as the political and legal situation is settled, the Holy See will not delay with proper decrees."

The Vatican has had only a provisional administration of the former German territories east of the Oder-Neisse border that were incorporated into Poland after World War II.

The Polish government has refused to hand over church property in the area until it is formally recognized by the Vatican as belonging to Poland.

The cardinal intimated that the Pope might come either in May, August or October next year. It is known that Pope Paul has long wanted to visit this country of 33 million people, most of them practicing Catholics.

The Polish Communist government has admitted that it rejected a 1960 papal visit on grounds it might be used to harm relations with the Soviet Union.

Panagoulis Letter Reports Torture

LONDON, Nov. 29 (AP).—A letter purportedly smuggled out of a Greek prison claimed today that George Panagoulis, convicted of trying to assassinate Premier Papadopoulos, had been held in solitary confinement and tortured since his arrest in 1968.

The contents of the letter were reported in the London Observer newspaper, which said the message was written by Mr. Panagoulis on four sheets of toilet paper, smuggled out and delivered to a Greek exile at Reading University.
Mr. Panagoulis claimed that part of the evidence at his trial was forged. He said he was being held "in absolute isolation" and had been repeatedly whipped, beaten and burned with cigarettes during his confinement.

1st Peking Envoy In 4 Years Joins Fete in Moscow

MOSCOW, Nov. 29 (UPI).—The first Chinese ambassador to the Kremlin in four years made his public diplomatic debut Friday and toasted the Soviet propaganda chief in champagne.

Former Deputy Foreign Minister Liu Hsin-chian arrived here Monday morning, called on Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko the same day and presented his credentials to President Nikolai V. Podgorny the next day.

Friday a smiling Mr. Liu, in black tunic, shook dozens of hands at "revisionist" Yugoslavia's embassy, celebrating that country's national holiday. Introduced to Pyotr N. Demichev, Soviet propaganda chief and alternate member of the ruling Politburo, Mr. Liu cheerfully clinked glasses with Mr. Demichev. Culture Minister Ekaterina Furseva, Vice-Premier Mikhail A. Leschko and other Soviet notables as well as Yugoslav Ambassador Veljko Micunovic.

Regrets Loss of Ideals

Djilas Says Tito Holds Nation Together

By Osgood Carruthers

BELGRADE, Nov. 29.—Milovan Djilas, Yugoslavia's No. 1 renegade from Communism, said that "there are no ideals—neither ideology nor idealism—holding our country together today."

Pacing restlessly back and forth in his dark, booklined study, the 60-year-old revolutionary who is now a philosopher and historian said:

"The only thing that keeps the nation together is Tito's authority... and Tito's authority holds no ideals."

Mr. Djilas spoke with the same passion and conviction that once marked his close comradeship with President Tito and later marked his break with Yugoslavia's strongman, who turned him out as vice-president and put him in prison as a political heretic.

Killed for Ideal

"We were young revolutionaries once," Mr. Djilas said, running his hands through his gray, bushy hair. "Full of fire for an ideal. We killed German and Italian invaders and many of our own people—Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Montenegrins, Bosnians and Macedonians—for that ideal."

"I think now that it was a false ideal, that Marxism we believed in, but at least, it was an ideal. And now it has been dissipated by our quest for material wealth and security."

Mr. Djilas, whose several books are well known in the West but are still banned in his own country, was as unrepentant as ever in his criticism of the Tito regime and the brand of maverick Communism it practices under the leadership of the ruling party, the League of Communists.

"The League of Communists is not even a Yugoslav party any more," he continued. "It is six parties, in each of the six republics of our federation, each one looking out for the interests of its own state. And the fact that there is no central idealism to hold them together has provoked a charged atmosphere throughout the country."

"Without Tito's authority, it is possible that they would all be at each other's throats again."

Concern for Aftermath

Mr. Djilas was articulating the deep concern in Belgrade over what will happen when his 78-year-old former comrade in arms, President Tito, finally relinquishes the firm, unifying autocracy with which he has ruled the nation for a quarter of a century.

"There is no one else who can fill his shoes," Mr. Djilas declared. "There are those who would



Milovan Djilas

like to return to the old orthodox Kremlin kind of central control. But they don't have any ideals either, and there are no real leaders among them. Besides, it would be impossible without a disastrous and bloody upheaval."

Mr. Djilas said that he no longer had any political ambitions. He became disillusioned with the Moscow brand of Marxism-Leninism at the time he and President Tito, standing side-by-side in the Kremlin, argued bitterly with Stalin against the Soviet dictator's effort to make the Yugoslavs subordinate their interests to those of Moscow in the name of "international proletarianism."

That squabble ended in the historic split between Yugoslavia and the Moscow-dominated Cominform in 1948. And it is most ironic that it was Mr. Djilas's revelations concerning those secret arguments behind the Kremlin walls in his book "Conversations With Stalin," written ten years after they took place, that earned him a five-year prison sentence on charges of revealing state secrets. He was released in 1967.

But Mr. Djilas had fallen out with President Tito before that, when he began to express openly his opposition to the Leninist type of party and state as "outdated" and to argue in favor of a more truly democratic form of Socialism on the Western European model. Having been ousted from the vice-presidency and forbidden to indulge in political activity, Mr. Djilas stayed at home and wrote "The New Class." He smuggled that manuscript to a Western publisher and it instantly became a political sensation and a best seller. In it he argued that "Communism, once come to power, tends to abolish itself and give place to the tyranny of expert managers."

His recently published book "Land Without Justice" tells of his difficult boyhood in the harsh and barren mountains of Montene-

gro. It was there that he became a fiery Communist revolutionary and joined President Tito's partisans to fight the Nazi invaders who had killed his father, two brothers and two sisters.

But this book, as well as all the others Mr. Djilas has written, was published in the West. It is not to be found in the bookshops of Yugoslavia.

No Bitterness Seen

Despite the many ironies and vagaries of his eventful life, Mr. Djilas is not bitter, not even against President Tito, who has treated him so harshly for his rebellion against the old marshal's authority.

"Tito was never a cruel man," Mr. Djilas said. "He is a tough man, but he was never cruel."

"I have not seen Tito or any of the others who are still with him," Mr. Djilas said.

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The Two Big Plays Called by Nixon Against North Vietnam

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON (NYT)—Except for the outcome, it was as American as John Wayne. President Nixon preferred the metaphor of football, meaning that when you're in trouble you aim for surprise; players call it going for the long one, throwing the bomb.

Last week, Mr. Nixon was revealed to have called two big plays against the North Vietnamese. One was an end run around all the diplomacy and propaganda to obtain the release of American prisoners—a spectacular landing near the enemy capital. The other was a frontal assault by air—a temporary but massive resumption of the bombing of enemy territory. The repercussions were loud, from Washington to Paris, as legislators, newsmen and an engrossed public in many lands strained to learn what actually happened, why and what it all means for the larger term in the already overlong Vietnam war.

Prisoners

After months of rehearsal in a stage-set replica of their objective on the Florida Gulf Coast and weeks of waiting for the Vietnam monsoons to depart and for the moon to hang just right over Hanoi, the men of Joint Contingency Task Group Ivory Coast swirled into action last weekend. Navy fighter planes swarmed off their carrier decks in the Tonkin Gulf shortly after midnight, spraying flares and perhaps more deadly ordnance all around the enemy capital to shock, confound and divert the region's defenders. Air Force fighters came in low over the actual target from another direction, bombing a military post to pin down its troops and softening up the landing area. And groping their way through the confusion and darkness all the way from Thailand came eight or 10 Air Force helicopters, some of them bearing the commando landing team of 50-odd Green Beret Army volunteers, some of them providing air cover and emergency support, and some of them waiting to receive as many of the 70 to 100 American prisoners who might be snatched from the enemy's grip.

The objective was a rectangular compound half the size of a football field, with several buildings and a courtyard, surrounded by a stucco wall, beside a village river in the province of Son Tay, 23 miles northwest of Hanoi. It had been spotted and surveyed from the air and perhaps through other intelligence sources as one of the six or seven locations around the enemy capital in which the North Vietnamese have kept captured American pilots, some of them for more than five years.

Under fierce diplomatic and propaganda pressure, the North Vietnamese have grudgingly and indirectly acknowledged holding 339 prisoners, reported that they were being well treated and contended that their release could be discussed as soon as the United States has set a deadline for the withdrawal of all its forces from South Vietnam. In short, they were being held as hostages to a political deal.

The Nixon administration, in turn, contended that Hanoi was holding at least 378 prisoners and perhaps many more. It claimed that they had been maltreated, sometimes starved and tortured to death, in gross violation of international law and in brutal disregard of the feelings of their families, many of whom have lived for years without knowing whether missing airmen were dead or alive. The President offered to exchange all prisoners in the Vietnam war and pleaded repeatedly for news and negotiations about them.

"We will continue to take protective reaction as necessary to protect the pilots of our unarmed reconnaissance planes... We shall continue to make every effort to free our prisoners of war."

—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird



THE Pentagon used this map last week to illustrate the rescue and air missions that set off a new Vietnam debate in Washington. Arrow near Hanoi points to a prisoner-of-war camp where, Defense Secretary Laird disclosed, a United States commando force landed in an unsuccessful attempt to free American captives. The commandos found the prisoners had been moved. American planes bombed military targets around Hanoi as cover for the commando raid, and also hit areas of North Vietnam below the 19th parallel at passes (circled on map) leading into the Communist supply line through Laos to South Vietnam.

Pictures from The New York Times (by George James) and Associated Press.

Just how little was known about them in Washington became evident within minutes of the moment last weekend when Col. Arthur D. "Bull" Simons, the rugged 52-year-old Ranger veteran, crash-landed the lead helicopter inside the Son Tay compound, killed or drove away a few bewildered guards and led his men through a well-drilled search of the buildings.

For nearly an hour, they stormed through the compound's cells, breaking down doors and barriers with acetylene torches, saws and other tools, screaming shouts of rescue to the missing men. They took some hostile fire but suffered only one minor injury, they said.

But they found no American prisoners. They guessed, in the darkness, that none had been there for at least a few weeks. "It was like hollering in an empty room," said one of the raiders.

Bombing

A few hours later, shortly after dawn, a wholly different force of about 250 Navy and Air Force fighter-bombers soared into

action in the southern part of North Vietnam, flying in waves from South Vietnam, from carriers at sea and perhaps also from Thailand, they bombarded supply bases and warehouses, truck concentrations and air defense emplacements, mostly in the southwestern corner of the country—the head of the funnel through which enemy supplies and men are regularly moved into Laos and then down the so-called Ho Chi Minh jungle trail to South Vietnam. Some of the bombers also ranged as far north as the 19th parallel, 200 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) that divides North and South Vietnam, the Pentagon said. They ranged even farther north, according to Hanoi.

The bombings appear to have been authorized for a period of 24 hours, though most of the attacks were concentrated in seven or eight daylight hours. The effect of the raid is not known, but bad weather cut the contemplated number of strikes by half. It was the second time that President Nixon had turned loose American air power over a wide area of North Vietnam since President Johnson agreed

to stop the constant bombing of the North under a deliberately vague "understanding" with the enemy two years ago this month. At the time, in exchange for what Hanoi could publicly advertise as an "unconditional" bombing halt, United States negotiators were assured by the North Vietnamese in Paris and by Soviet diplomats elsewhere that the enemy clearly understood his obligation to meet three American conditions:

- (1) The sanctity of the Demilitarized Zone;
- (2) An end to rocket and mortar attacks on South Vietnamese civilian population centers;
- (3) "Productive" discussions at the conference table—by which the Americans made it clear they meant the participation of the Saigon government.

The North Vietnamese offered to assent in private to this understanding provided that all "acts of war" against their territory came to an end. The Americans held out, however, for a promise to end only "acts involving the use of force," explaining that they intended to continue unarmed reconnaissance flights over North Vietnam.

In the years since then, Hanoi has repeatedly challenged the reconnaissance flights both with protests and with anti-aircraft fire. Washington has asserted its right to fly, eventually sending armed escorts to accompany the spy planes and claiming a right to bomb air defense installations that fired upon them—the so-called right of "protective reaction."

Usually, such retaliation meant a swift strike of four or five planes against an anti-aircraft missile system or radar complex. But last May, shortly after President Nixon ordered a

ground assault upon enemy supply bases in Cambodia, he also authorized a secret strike by at least 128 bombers against supply bases throughout the southern region of North Vietnam. When Hanoi protested, the Pentagon tried to pass this off as merely another retaliatory strike, and only enterprising reporting forced the admission that it had been a "highly expanded" "protective reaction" raid, arising not so much from the loss of reconnaissance planes as from the pictures of supply buildings that they had brought back.

The real purpose, it turned out, was to wipe out huge stocks of enemy materiel destined for South Vietnam and to warn Hanoi that American air power could and would be used to help protect the Saigon forces—even as from the pictures of supply buildings that they had brought back.

Hanoi News First

In the case of the latest forays, it was once again Hanoi that first released the news. Its radio portrayed the two actions—the commando action and the bombings—as a single operation. It made no mention of the commandos but said a prisoner-of-war camp had been among the facilities hit by "wave after wave" of bombers, inflicting "casualties" on a number of the captured Americans.

Defense Secretary Melvin Laird reached back once again to the public cover story for last May's raid. He, too, said nothing about the landing team and spoke only of "limited duration protective reaction" air strikes against missiles and anti-aircraft gun sites and related facilities in southern North Vietnam.

The Secretary cited breaches

of the understanding about unarmed reconnaissance flights but subtly added a new justification for attack.

Another day produced indications that the American raid had been even larger than the one in May, and the supply depots had been the principal targets. The loss of a reconnaissance plane on Nov. 13, it appeared, was the pretext for an operation quite different from the usual "protective reaction." Officials in Washington cited a disturbing increase in the infiltration of North Vietnamese men and supplies into South Vietnam and a cocky massing of barely camouflaged supplies north of the DMZ.

Hanoi kept charging casualties far to the north, near its capital, however, and the Pentagon could not satisfy reporters' suspicions. Sensing a new "credibility problem," Mr. Laird hurriedly persuaded the White House Monday to let him publish a sparse account of the Son Tay raid.

The administration had decided, he said, after recognizing North Vietnam's refusal to bargain soon for the release of prisoners or even provide satisfactory news about them, after hearing accounts of their despair and mistreatment, and more recently of the death of six or more, and after weighing the risks of the operation itself and possible retaliation against other prisoners, that a bold strike was justified and full of promise of the release of at least some of the men.

He insisted that there had been no bombing in the Hanoi area and that casualties, if any, must have been caused by the more than 30 anti-aircraft missiles fired by the North Vietnamese during the prisoner raid. But on Friday the Defense

"[The raids represented] a very major escalation of the war that, it seems to me, will entail greatly intensified conflict both North and South."

—Senator J. W. Fulbright



Reaction

The reaction in Congress and elsewhere, even among the regular critics of Mr. Nixon's war policies, itself separately with the bombings and the commando raid. Defenders of the President took the offensive, virtually daring the critics to speak against the high moral purpose or valor of the landing team.

The critics, led by Senators J. W. Fulbright and Edmund Muskie, were time compelled to pay repeated tribute to the courage and skill of the commandos. But they expressed grave misgivings about the adequacy of American intelligence, about the risks incurred for other prisoners even if the raid had been successful, and about the chances, in Mr. Muskie's words, that the administration was "embarking upon a military course that can escalate the whole war."

The North Vietnamese announced a one-week boycott of the peace talks, but signaled an intention to return.

Despite the attacks, the spokesman said American prisoners would continue to be

treated "with humanity," had died from injuries when they were shot at, added, but others had nursed back to the general health of most of the prisoners.

More even than the rest of the prisoners, Washington in terms of the mind of the President. He insisted that an "honorable end of the war would be into one bold strike after other, from Cambodia expanded bombings to a borne landing and beyond he is somehow trapped logic of events into action contradict his equally desire to disengage America from the fighting.

Others here contended Mr. Nixon is running on trolleys risks of escalation because he wants celebrate withdrawal but about what will happen when American troops turned home—what will in Saigon, what will in Hanoi's war plans, what will happen in Laos and Cambodia? What will happen to the prisoners and what happen in the inevitable cal debates and comes these issues within the States.

The two patterns of are not necessarily inco-

The President has worried throughout the of gradual troop withdrawal from Vietnam that the the rest of the world large proportion of the can voters would judge weak and ineffective at of the nation's resources lacking in either the will skill to protect America ests in Asia and beyond

Worried Americans Keep an Eye on the Spreading Shadow of 'Hard Time'

By A. H. Raskin

NEW YORK (NYT)—Here the cost of a Thanksgiving dinner for a family of four (turkey but no stuffing) was pegged at \$4.73, up 6.5 percent over 1969.

● In Wichita, Kan., unemployment soared to 10.3 percent, and Herbert Osborne, 40, a security guard out of work 18 months, told a reporter: "You can't buy a job in this town."

● In Seattle, Wash., a downtown retailer declared: "We have probably seen the end of the \$150 man's suit in Seattle for the foreseeable future. Now we see sales of one suit for \$39 and a second suit at half price."

The national economy rounded the Thanksgiving milepost into the Christmas homestretch last week, and for millions of Americans the holiday prospects were grim. While economists and politicians struggled for ways to describe and control spiraling prices and unemployment, families in dozens of communities across the country found a simple phrase that summed up their predicament. They called it: Hard Times.

The reports last week from Washington shed little light. The Nixon administration, still hoping to revive business and cut unemployment without reigniting the inflationary bonfire, took some cheer from a slight dip in wholesale prices and a modest upturn in several key indicators of economic activity.

The Spiral

But these hopeful signs were more than offset by another sharp rise in consumer prices—and by fresh evidence that the wage-price spiral was still soaring with no countervailing gains in industrial productivity. Railroad labor, which had already spurred the three-year pay increase of 37 percent recommended by a presidential panel, last week refused to accept work-rules changes to end featherbedding that would offset the wage increases. The new development increased the danger of a national rail strike Dec. 11.

A New York Times survey last week indicated that the effects of the uncertain economy varied from state to state. There were some areas such as much of the South and Midwest, where there was hardly a sign of Hard Times. Elsewhere, notably in such cities

as Boston and Los Angeles, layoffs in the aerospace and electronics industries have brought despair. Virtually everywhere, though, families faced by rising prices were pulling in their belts. Some of the survey findings:

Styles of living differ, but the complaint is the same: The dollar buys less. At a roadside restaurant in Alabama, an Atlanta woman refused to leave a tip when her check for toast and coffee came to 43 cents. Last time, it had been a quarter.

A New York gourmet, not known to blanch at the steepest of charges for fine cooking, has been finding prices more *haut* than the cuisine. "I go to more and more places where the old prices have been passed over and higher prices written in," he grumbled. New York restaurant prices have jumped 9 percent in the last year.

Housewives were openly scornful of governmental reports that the most basic item in the family budget, food prices, had eased down a trifle last month. From coast to coast they insisted that they got just the opposite impression as they watched the cash register dials spin at supermarket checkout counters.

"Yams that used to be 25 cents a can every Thanksgiving and Christmas since I can remember are now 29 cents," said Mrs. E. McDonald, a Houston housewife. She says a year ago she was paying 25 cents a loaf for bread that now sells for 35 cents and 69 cents for a jar of coffee that sold a year ago for 53 cents.

The argument, however, seems certain to end shortly. The government's own experts acknowledge that food prices will be heading up again next spring as supplies of pork and poultry dwindle and the effects of last summer's corn blight push up farm costs.

All the other items that go into the Consumer Price Index, from apparel to medical services, rose in October. The overall increase came to one-half of 1 percent for the second month in a row, a rate not much below last winter's peak.

The last year has brought a national rise of 5.9 percent in consumer prices. For New York City the rise has been 7.5 percent. The October softening in wholesale prices would normally point the way for retail trends, keeping alive some hope that the crest of inflation might indeed be passing. But all such dreams faded in the face of union announcements that record wage

settlements would be sought in 1971 contract negotiations in steel, aluminum, can and other major industries.

Across the country, one worker in every 18 is unemployed. When the Nixon administration came into office, the ratio was roughly 1 in every 30. That difference has spelled Hard Times for many thousands.

In Florida, cutbacks in the Cape Kennedy space program and ancillary industries have left many engineers jobless—burdened by house mortgages in a state far from other job opportunities that pay comparable salaries in their profession.

In Los Angeles, another center of the depressed aerospace industry, a utility company with four openings for meter readers found itself besieged by 200 applicants. And in California's affluent Orange County, welfare officials told of "a new kind of applicant": The middle-class man with a long history of steady employment. Relief payments to families with jobless fathers have tripled in the last year.

The special tragedy in the Boston area is the intense concentration of physicists, engineers, and other highly trained specialists now without work or hope. Ralph Saviano, laid off from an \$18,000-a-year post as an aerothermal engineer, offered to accept a job at half that pay. "They wouldn't take me," he says. "They were suspicious of my willingness to take such a cut and were afraid that if my own field opened up again I'd leave."

One who escaped a similar plight was Walter Liessner, whose \$17,500 job as a space engineer disappeared not long after the first men landed on the moon. With the help of relatives, he bought a small general store in Acton, Mass., which he keeps open seven days a week. His wife bakes bread and pies to sell in the store, and Mr. Liessner uses his slide rule to compute what prices he should charge.

In the upper Midwest, defense cutbacks and the effects of the 67-day General Motors strike created pockets of unemployment. There were extensive layoffs in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area among white-collar workers in the computer and electronics industry; manufacturing slowdowns brought unemployment to southeast Wisconsin.

In the Seattle metropolitan area, which includes neighboring Tacoma and Everett, unemployment is estimated at from

10 to 12.5 percent—the result, primarily, of the loss of jobs in the past 28 months at the Boeing Company.

In New York City, where one-seventh of the population is on welfare, the unemployment rolls were raised by big additions from the worlds of Wall Street and Madison Avenue.

The advent of Christmas always brings euphoria from department stores and all the rest of Santa's This year, however, retailers in many parts of the nation ledge that customers are hoarding their funds and that on "great values."

The expectation is that dollar value most cities will run ahead of last year, but not enough to compensate for the shrinkage in the dollar's purchasing power.

In Chicago a telephone poll taken by the Continental National Bank among 400 households indicated that 75 plan to spend less for Christmas this year than they did in Rapid City, S.D., a half-dozen storekeepers report business was "pretty good," but a Kansas City clothing seller had an opposite report: "Things are pretty bad. Orders just aren't coming in like they used to. The air backs and strikes have hurt."

'Take It Easy'

"People who ate out twice a week are now only once," said a Detroit restaurateur, "and the guys on accounts have been told to take it easy."

The unevenness of the economy was evident in a version of A Tale of Two Cities. Department store sales down 1 percent from last year in Dallas, up 6 percent in I. In some areas hard-hit by unemployment, retail sales thus far been little affected. In southern California, ample, the out-of-work engineers and scientists have supplemented unemployment compensation checks, second cars to sell and the possibility of negotiating second mortgages on their homes.

That some species of Hard Times was felt almost everywhere, however, was demonstrated in a report from a able eater in New York City. Her customers, she said, ordering only half as many hors d'oeuvres for their parties.

China Stabilized and on the Move After Cultural Revolution

man Durdin
NG (NYT).—In
1968 China was in
such violence and
at it appeared to
be on the verge of
breaking less than
two years
country has been
It is not exactly
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Campaign
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Chairman Lin
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likely to hold to-
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competent admin-
istration expected
to execution of
at home and
of Mr. Mao's cam-
paign to revitalize
a system be-
coming permissive
and to strengthen
the country by pur-
ging

thousands of officials who were
detected insufficiently loyal or
ideologically unreliable.
The chief victim was Liu
Shao-chi, the head of state. In
the process Lin Piao, who is
also defense minister, replaced
Mr. Liu as Chairman Mao's
deputy.
Today, emerging from long
preoccupation with internal
developments, Peking is actively
mending its relations and as-
serting its influence abroad
with considerable finesse.
Ambassadors have been sent
back to 28 of the 40 missions
from which mission chiefs were
recalled in 1967 and 1968 to take
part in the Cultural Revolution.
New ground has been broken
recently by establishing diplo-
matic relations with Canada,
Italy and Guinea.
There have also been strong
indications that diplomatic rela-
tions with a number of other
countries including Chile, Bel-
gium and Austria are imminent.
In the United Nations General
Assembly, for the first time
since the assembly faced the
question 21 years ago, Com-
munist China gained a majority
this year. It was not enough
to expel Taiwan and seat Peking
because the issue was declared
an important matter, requiring
a two-thirds vote.

Long-Range

But Peking has not only
shown a real interest in joining
the UN but has also entered
into several long-range aid pro-
grams, signed a number of new
trade agreements, sent trade
missions to Europe and received
a stream of important visitors.
President Agtha Mohammad
Yahya Khan of Pakistan was
recently given one of the big-
gest welcomes ever accorded a
chief of state.
Perhaps the most significant
indication of the flexible diplo-
matic posture was the message
of greetings sent to the Presi-
dium of the Supreme Soviet
and the Council of Ministers on
the 53d anniversary of the Rus-
sian Revolution. The message
expressed a desire for friendly
and good-neighborly "normal
state relations" with the Soviet
Union and a willingness to set-
tle outstanding issues.
The chief Chinese target now
is the United States, whose

policy of nonrecognition of Com-
munist China is being rejected
by more and more of its allies.
The great issue blocking an
improvement in American-Chi-
nese relations is Taiwan, held
by the Chinese Nationalists. The
United States recognizes the
Nationalist government as the
legal government of China and
is committed to the island's
defense. One of Peking's pri-
mary objectives is the "libera-
tion" of Taiwan and the unifor-
mity of China.
In the economic field Com-
munist China, making up for
the dislocations caused by the
Cultural Revolution, is expected
to attain this year an economic
level probably just above the
peak year of 1966, when the Cul-
tural Revolution began.

New Plans

Peking has disclosed that
another five-year plan, to begin
next year, is being drawn up.
The primary emphasis is on

agriculture, but industry, espe-
cially defense-related heavy
industry, is not being neglected.
The average factory worker,
after toiling long hours, earns
the equivalent of \$16.20 a
month, barely enough to sup-
port a family of two or three.
Peasant families have an in-
come of about \$100 a year.
A slight improvement in liv-
ing standards has been reported
because of increased har-
vests—they have been good for
the ninth year in a row—but
with a population of 750 mil-
lion increasing by ten million
annually, most of the new pro-
duction is absorbed.
Industrial output is expected
to show gains. New construc-
tion is seen in the cities, oil
supplies seem adequate, man-
ufactured goods and ordinary
commodities seem to be in bet-
ter supply, and railways and
shipping are operating at cap-
acity.
Heavy emphasis has been put

on self-reliance, and much
publicity has been given to how
old machinery has been made
to operate beyond capacity and
normal life and how new
techniques and machines have
been devised by workers.
The improvement in the
economy is reflected in a rise
in foreign trade. Peking does
not issue statistics, but it is es-
timated that two-way trade
last year reached \$3.9 billion,
about 5 percent more than in
1968.
The governmental apparatus

is also being revamped, with the
state council being streamlined
by the abolition of several min-
istries.
One task remains outstand-
ing: a meeting of the National
People's Congress, constitutional-
ly the highest organ of state
authority. The main job of the
new congress, which is almost
two years overdue and which
the Chinese have announced
will be held at an "appropriate
time," will be to give legal sanc-
tion to some of the actions taken
during the Cultural Revolution,
when little attention was
paid to legal form.
In the military field, the Chi-
nese continue to build a nuclear
arsenal, to devote a major part
of industrial output to arma-
ments and to maintain one of
the world's largest and most
powerful forces.
China now has a nuclear ar-
senal of possibly 100 atom
bombs, is capable of making
hydrogen bombs and is on the
verge of testing intercontinental

ballistic missiles. The nuclear
weapons, conventional weapons
and a vast fighting force—2.8
million men in the regular ar-
med forces, plus tens of millions
of militiamen—add up to im-
pressive power.

No Relaxation

The constant call to "prepare
for war" reflects the concern of
Chinese leaders over the pos-
sibility that China may become
enveloped with one of its two
main enemies—"U.S. imperi-
alism" and "Soviet social-imperi-
alism." However, the Chinese be-
lieve, as Chairman Mao put it,
that "revolution is the main
trend in the world today" al-
though the danger of a new
world war still exists.

While mending relations with
the Russians and other Com-
munist countries, Peking has
made it clear that there will be
no relaxation of its ideological
vigilance. It continues to en-
courage splinter pro-Peking par-
ties around the world, including
Eastern Europe.
In addition, China gives strong
support to the Communist-led
forces in Indochina, applauds
the violent tactics of the Pales-
tinians and lends its support to
Communist revolts against the
governments of Thailand, Ma-
laysia, Burma, Indonesia and
India.

Although the Chinese give
substantial material aid to re-
volutionary movements, their in-
fluence cannot be measured
solely by the amount of aid. To
a large extent they have cap-
tured the imagination of mili-
tant movements around the
world, not only in the Middle
East and Southeast Asia but
in the United States as well.
On the domestic front, the
draft of a new constitution,
made public by Nationalist in-
telligence sources, defines China
as a "socialist state." The pre-
sent constitution, adopted in
1954, describes China as a "peo-
ple's democratic state," that is,
one that has not yet reached
socialism.

Mao's Pre-eminence

The draft names Mr. Mao as
chief of state, formally insur-
ing his pre-eminence for life, and
designates Mr. Lin as his suc-
cessor. The new party consti-
tu-

tion, adopted in April, 1969,
named Mr. Mao the party chair-
man and specified Mr. Lin as
his successor.

The swings in policy in the
last four years, and the atten-
dant purges, have thinned the
ranks. The new trend toward
institutionalization and stability
has worked inexorably against
the radical left, identified par-
ticularly with Mr. Mao's wife,
Chiang Ching, his long-time as-
sociate Chen Po-ta, and Kang
Sheng, a member of the party's
Politburo.
More and more of the radical
leaders have disappeared from
their posts. Hsien Pu-chih, the
minister of public security, who
was head of the ruling revolu-
tionary committee for Peking,
has not appeared in public
since March. Mr. Chen, who is
on the five-man standing com-
mittee of the Politburo, was the
only member absent from na-
tional day celebrations on
Oct. 1.

Those who have risen drama-
tically during the Cultural
Revolution include Huang
Yungsheng, now chief of staff
of the armed forces, and Yao
Wenruan, a party propagandist
closely identified with Miss
Chiang. Deputy Premier Li
Xien-nien has to a large ex-
tent assumed responsibility in
the foreign-relations field; Chen
Xi has not functioned as for-
eign minister for several years.

Although new figures have
appeared in second echelons of
leadership, most of the top
leaders are old. Mr. Mao is 76.
Mr. Lin is 63 and in poor
health, and Mr. Chou is 71.
One of chairman Mao's reasons
for launching the Cultural
Revolution was to train and
develop revolutionary successors
who would continue his policies.
One dilemma he faced was how
to develop a generation that
would be dedicated to his goals
and to insure that they would
not turn into bureaucrats or
"revisionists" mindful of material
comforts.

What Mr. Mao is trying to
do is to create a new man, one
who is selfless, disciplined, dog-
gedly industrious and willing to
live and die without thought
of personal ambition. To a
large extent the future of China
depends on how well he suc-
ceeds in reforming human
nature.



"You'd Better Face It—He Really Got His Foot in the Door That Time!"

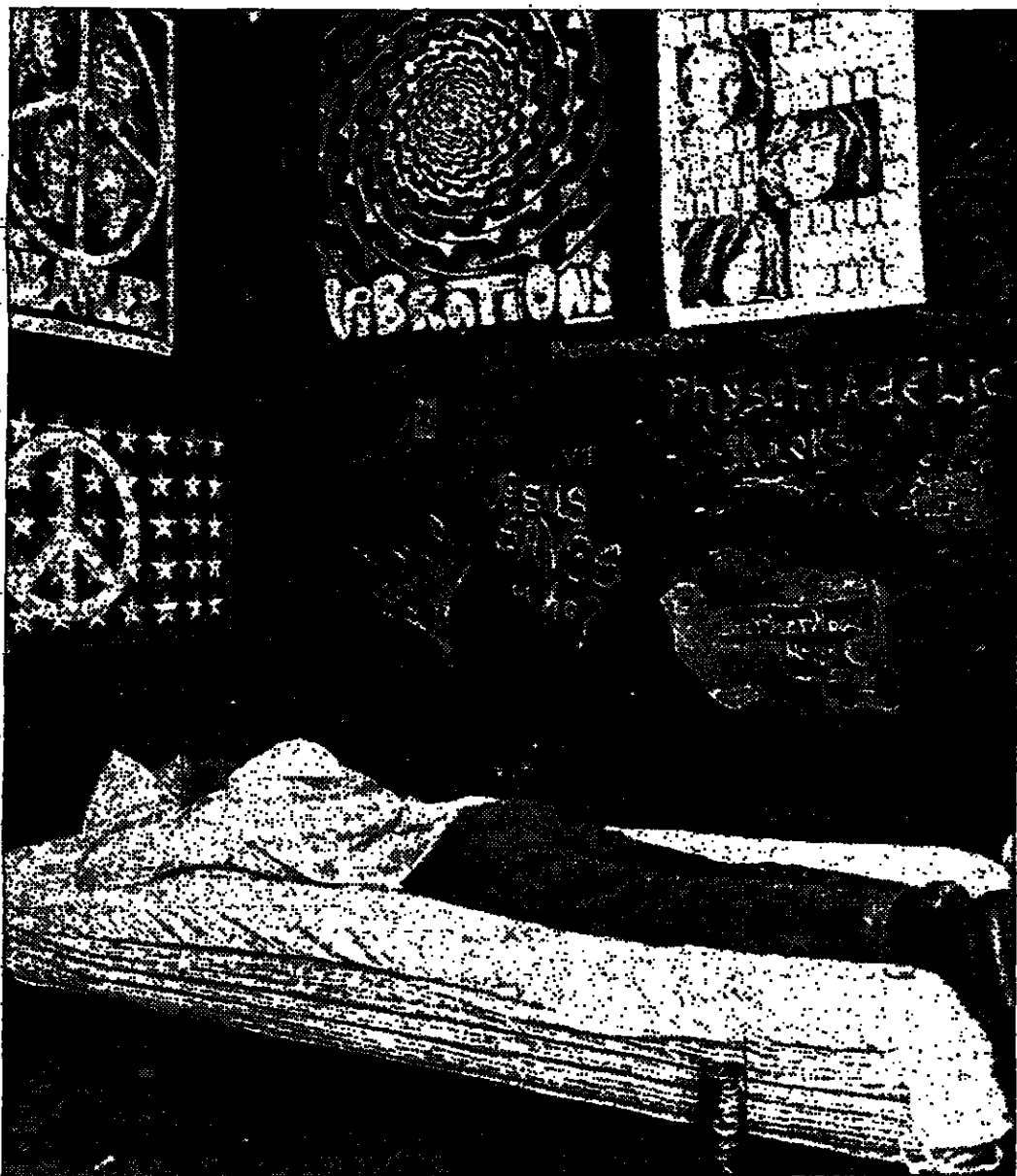
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M. Marsh, chief
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Nauseated patient resting after "shoot-out" therapy at Fort Bragg drug center.

for help. They are promised
immunity from investigation
and prosecution so long as
their only "crime" is using
drugs.
The out-patients can check
in with the Hospital to get doses
of Methadone, which helps
relieve the pain that comes with
withdrawal from heroin. About
150 men—no women yet—have
visited the "rap house," one of
two aging wooden barracks re-
furnished for the program, to
discuss their problems in a group
and with psychologists.
The more advanced cases of
addiction are treated as in-
patients. Of the 68 addicts who
have been admitted to the pro-
gram, five have completed the
full 12-week rehabilitation cycle
and are thought to be cured.
One of them is even working
as a counselor.

Most of the others dropped
out after a few weeks, either
because they found the going
too tough or because they felt
they could now cope with their
problem on their own.
Col. Marsh, who has a doctor-
ate in social work, said in-
patient rehabilitation was geared
to modifying the addict's be-
havior patterns by association
with rewards. They earn a
prescribed number of points for
everything constructive they do,
from making their beds in the

morning and performing assign-
ed barracks chores to working
in the hospital office, attending
rap sessions and undergoing
further anti-drug therapy. They
can spend the points they earn
on things they enjoy—at least
75 points is the going rate for
an hour of television-watching,
25 points for playing cards or
ping-pong and 150 points for
having a personal visitor.
They can lose points by being
disorderly or by reverting to
drugs. If a soldier is found
through urinalysis, to have
had a dose of heroin, he loses
all the points he has accumulat-
ed. Repeated violations can
lead to dismissal from the pro-
gram.

Explaining the reasoning be-
hind such a program, Col. Marsh
said: "We've found these people
to be basically manipulative
types. They've had to steal
and deal to get drugs. They
have histories of being in trou-
ble and trying to get out of it.
So we decided against the tra-
ditional psychiatric approaches,
as being too subjective. With
the point system, which is clear
and objective, we're trying to
get the boys to conform to some
type of norm where they can
easily see the costs and benefits
of their behavior. Hopefully, it
will help them to reorganize
their lives, to be more future-

oriented when they get out of
here."
Another part of the treatment
is the "shooting gallery" at the
end of the hall. Twice a week,
the participants can file into
the 10-by-12-foot room for what
they call a "shoot-out." It is
voluntary, though they are en-
couraged to take part through
the awarding of a large points
bonus.

A record player fills the room
with a din of acid-rock music.
Lights change from red to green
and back to red, back to green.
A medic passes syringes and
needles to the soldiers sitting
on the mattresses laid out on
the floor.
Most of the syringes are filled
with a mild narcotic mixed with
a compound that induces naus-
sea. One or two are filled only
with a harmless saline solution.
The participants are not told
who will get what, thereby in-
creasing the level of anxiety
that is desired.

Those who inject the narcotic
get a "quick high" for a few
minutes, then get sick and vomit
into the plastic bags they are
given. Those who get the
harmless injection must watch
their wretched companions.
"We hope they will begin to
associate drugs with anxiety and
sickness," Col. Marsh said.

By Stephen Klaidman
WASHINGTON (WP).—Of all
the government agencies
inherited by the Nixon adminis-
tration, the one most deeply in-
volved with the ideology of
liberal democracy was the Peace
Corps, an effort to spread self-
help among developing coun-
tries.
It was created during the
Kennedy administration in 1961
and grew with youthful earnest-
ness under its first director,
Sargent Shriver. But by the
mid-1960s it began to show
signs of diminished vigor. Presi-
dent Nixon's choice to run the
agency, Joseph H. Blatchford,
did not take over a glowingly
healthy organization.
In 1968 there were 42,000
Americans who applied for duty
with the Peace Corps. This year
the figure is down to 19,000.
The early recruits tended to
be young and eager to work
with foreign populations, but
the early corpsmen often lack-
ed practical skills. Today there
is an emphasis on older recruits
with trade skills, but the new
recruits are often unable to es-
tablish good relations with the
foreign population.
As applications were steadily
decreasing after the peak year
of 1966, attrition was steadily
rising. But there is nothing to
indicate more volunteers will
be recruited or that fewer vol-
unteers will resign in mid-assign-
ment.

Force of 6,000

According to Bill Inglis, head
of the Office of Volunteer
Placement, the Peace Corps is
now thinking in terms of 6,000
volunteers a year—compared to
the 8,200 volunteers now
serving in 61 countries.
But the numbers are only part
of a complex mosaic involving
the mood of America, the way
developing nations view this
country, the character of ad-
ministrations and the personal-
ities and leadership qualities of
individuals.
Mr. Blatchford has been try-
ing to put his mark on the
Peace Corps. He has done this,
it is widely agreed in the
agency's Washington offices,
by trying to breathe some new
life into old ideas.
The watershed under Mr.
Blatchford is "professionalism,"
and perhaps the most important
of his "new direction" ideas is
to increase the number of
volunteers which frequently
implies older, married and
middle-class people.
Both Mr. Shriver and his im-
mediate successor, Jack Hood
Vaughn, also sought to increase
the percentage of volunteers
with experience in the profes-
sions and blue collar trades, and
both failed.
In an article titled "The
Peace Corps: Now We Are 7,"
which appeared in the Saturday
Review of Jan. 6, 1969, Mr.
Vaughn wrote:
"Liberal arts graduates have

Fewer and Fewer Volunteers Peace Corps Ain't What It Used to Be

"Volunteers now look at the Peace Corps
more as a job than as a commitment." They
quit if they get fed up.

always made up a large per-
centage of our volunteers, but
in the early days we always had
hopes of finding more appli-
cants with technical skills. How-
ever, we have now resigned our-
selves to the fact that techni-
cally trained volunteers, who
usually have children and a
mortgage, are just not available
in large enough numbers to
meet all demands."
Charles Peters, who directed
the Peace Corps' evaluation and
research program under Mr.
Shriver and Mr. Vaughn, said
that the corps has pushed very
hard in its attempts to hire
blue collar workers, but met
with little success.
"The lesson of the Peace
Corps," Mr. Peters said, "was
to get the A. B. generalist and
teach him to do what has to be
done. You've got to develop
para-medical personnel, because
no matter how hard you try,
you're not going to get enough
doctors."

'New Horizons'

Mr. Blatchford's answer to
those who say he can't attract
skilled tradesmen and profes-
sionals is twofold.
First, he argues, "today's
Americans are more mobile.
They don't stay in a job for
30 years. They move. They
go. They want new horizons."
The second point is, once
again, professionalism: modern
recruiting and marketing tech-
niques. Jack Porter, the public
affairs director, comes from the
New York advertising agency
Ogilvie & Mather; the advertising
director from Wells, Rich &
Green, another New York
agency; and the recruiting chief
from the Irving Trust Co.
Many of the 178 full-time and
part-time recruiters have been
picked for their ability to "talk
agriculture, or talk machine
tools, or talk math." Print ad-
vertising campaigns have been
geared almost exclusively to the
blue collar and professional
markets.

Although changes in clas-
sification cloud the calculations,
it appears that the result so far
has been a slight increase in
skilled or professional volunteers
and a sharp decrease in liberal
arts volunteers.
At all levels in the Peace
Corps, there is serious doubt
that Mr. Blatchford's new re-
cruiting approach will succeed.
One high-ranking official sug-
gested, in fact, that the next
advertising campaign would
again be aimed at the tradi-
tional backbone of the corps,
the liberal arts graduate.
Even recruiters agree that the
emphasis on skills has turned off
a large number of potential
liberal arts applicants.

One official who has been at
the Peace Corps since it was
founded pointed out that the
number of applicants of all
kinds was going down before
Mr. Blatchford took over. "He
didn't create the phenomenon,"
she said, adding a bit wryly,
"He may not have helped it,
but he didn't create it."

Change in Youth

All of the Peace Corps offi-
cials interviewed agreed that
youth, the Peace Corps' natural
constituency, is radically dif-
ferent today from what it was
four or five years ago.
According to Jerry Posman, a
former Peace Corps volunteer
in Ceylon now working in the
Washington office, "Volunteers
now look at the Peace Corps
more as a job than as a com-
mitment." They quit if they
get fed up.
That is generally accepted as
being true within the Peace
Corps and it explains the
rising attrition rate, which is as
high as 50 percent in some areas
and perhaps 25 percent over-
all.
As the attrition goes up, the
number of new volunteers de-
clines. Pan Godchaux, former
volunteer in Bolivia, said,
"Kids don't even consider it,
because it's too much an arm
of the government."

In the past, the Peace Corps
tried to remain as far removed
from other governmental agen-
cies as possible, seeking to
establish a people-to-people tra-
dition.
Former Secretary of State
Dean Rusk once said, "The
Peace Corps can best serve
American foreign policy by not
being a part of American
foreign policy."

Two of the three main points
of the originating Peace Corps
Act aimed at fostering un-
derstanding between Americans
and nationals of the host coun-
tries, as opposed to the more
typical foreign aid program
aimed mainly at economic develop-
ment.

Other Agencies

But in his original exposition
of the "new directions" 14
months ago, Mr. Blatchford
wrote:
"We will provide the volunteer
with increased technical and
logistic support by tapping other
overseas agencies and local in-
dustries for assistance."
Under President Kennedy
there seemed to be a genuine
affinity between the ideals of
his administration and the
ideals of American young peo-
ple. But the young people who
subscribe to the ideals of the

Nixon administration have not
been volunteering for the Peace
Corps.
Today's youth, it is acknowl-
edged by most Peace Corps staff
members, is more interested in
the problems at home than the
ones overseas. C. Payne Lucas,
head of the Office of Returned
Volunteers and a veteran of the
Shriver and Vaughn
directorships, puts it this way:

'Difficult Place'

"They know that the most
difficult place to survive is
America."
Another question frequently
asked at Peace Corps head-
quarters is whether the Blatch-
ford emphasis on skills will
substantially eliminate the Peace
Corps' intended effect of re-
turning sensitive, aware youth
to American life.
It has been suggested that
Mr. Blatchford has used the
"new directions" as an excuse
to purge political activists from
the corps and replace them
with political technicians. If
that is true, the Peace Corps
may not achieve the prophecy
set for it by Mr. Vaughn on
its seventh birthday in 1968.
Mr. Vaughn said:
"If Congress continues to
fund the program, if the Ameri-
can public continues to sup-
port us by providing its very
best citizens and if we can
continue to improve the sen-
sitivity and focus of our pro-
grams, I think that by 1980 we
will have replaced the Ivy
League as the provider of the
most ambassadors and the most
senior government officials."

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Spreading Arab Unity

The accession of Syria to the projected federation which was set on foot by Egypt, the Sudan and Libya is the result—if, indeed, it was not the cause—of the recent power shift in Damascus. And if it provides a reminder of the unhappy squabbles which followed the Syrian-Egyptian rapprochement in the United Arab Republic, that may serve as a warning as well as a practical guide for the new grouping.

Syria has been separated from Egypt by both political and geographical barriers, to say nothing of the old idea of a greater Syria which has haunted policy in Damascus since the breakup of the Ottoman Empire in World War I. It is far more complex in culture and economy than either the Sudan or Libya, which represents a problem when the relations with the equally complex Egypt are concerned. Something less ambitious than the original U.A.R., therefore, seems called for—especially now that there is no such dominant figure in the Arab world as Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Nevertheless, from the standpoint of the Arab countries, the new federation offers hope. It has been noted that the Palestinian guerrillas are less than cheerful about their prospects should the federation take form.

They have, quite successfully, played off one Arab nation against another, and developed commanding strength in several. Whether for war or peace, they will lose much of their present influence if their hosts develop a common policy and common agencies for action.

This does not necessarily mean peace for the Middle East. The new federation may feel it is stronger for war, and simply use the guerrillas for military purposes. But in terms of Arab national stability, the federation promises far more for the region than the weak and feuding coalition that presently exists.

And should the federation pursue a policy of negotiation, the chances for making the results of negotiation stick are far better than when any group of intransigents could drag the whole Arab world into conflict. Similarly, if peace should come, the economies of a federation will, as the European Common Market has demonstrated, be stronger than the old congeries of competing nationalisms. This could well mean that increased prosperity, that unified development, of the Middle East which might remove the popular discontents, with their perennial incitements to domestic strife and foreign conflict.

A Matter of Credibility

Secretary of Defense Laird says the administration decided to publicize the commando raid on an empty prisoner-of-war camp near Hanoi because of "a certain problem of credibility in our society." But nearly everything connected with this brilliantly executed but nonetheless abortive mission—especially the official explanations and claims for it—is likely to widen that home-front credibility gap.

Mr. Laird does violence to credibility, for example, when he persists in asserting that intelligence for the raid was "excellent in all respects." It was excellent in all respects except the one for which the mission was undertaken: there were no American prisoners at Son Tay. Even Vice-President Agnew said the mission "obviously" was unsuccessful "because of faulty intelligence."

Nor can the well-deserved praise for the brave men who carried it out obscure the probability that the Son Tay raid will mean even harsher treatment and stricter surveillance for all American prisoners in Indochina. Even if the raid had been a success, the rescue of 70 or more Americans believed to have been at Son Tay would have had to be weighed against the likely consequences for an estimated 300 held in other prisons of North Vietnam.

The credibility problem goes well beyond the Son Tay raid, however, to the related issue of the resumption of American bombing of North Vietnam and the overall policy of Vietnamization and "winding down" the war. Mr. Laird says the decision to disclose the Son Tay raid was made "to explain what we did in the North" and to refute North

Vietnamese charges of heavy American bombing of the Hanoi-Haiphong area.

Hanoi doubtless exaggerated; yet Assistant Secretary of Defense Daniel Henkin has now admitted that in diversionary attacks during the helicopter raid on the prison, American planes bombed and strafed enemy installations in the Son Tay area only 23 miles west of Hanoi. Mr. Laird had said nothing about air-to-ground attacks; he had mentioned only that American Navy planes had dropped diversionary flares along the coast.

This was hardly the way to refurbish the administration's credibility at home or abroad. About all the world is likely to note is that the United States has again carried the air war close to North Vietnam's capital, as Hanoi had charged and as Washington in effect had denied. When coupled with the resumption of extensive American bombing of enemy installations and stockpiles south of the 19th Parallel, the Son Tay episode is bound to rekindle old doubts about Mr. Nixon's intentions.

Can the President's idea of Vietnamization include a stepped-up employment of American air power against the North to compensate for the withdrawal of ground troops? Can he still entertain the notion that another flexing of American military muscle will make Hanoi and the Viet Cong more reasonable in negotiations about both peace and prisoners? These old questions have taken on fresh urgency. In the circumstances it is difficult to credit the assurances of Secretary of State Rogers that neither Son Tay nor the resumption of the bombing will affect the Paris peace talks "one way or another."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Hickel's Ouster

It was as certain as anything can be in politics that Mr. Nixon was going to jettison his Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Walter Hickel. It was simply a matter of how and when. Mr. Hickel has now paid the price of his outspokenness. The pity is not simply that Mr. Hickel looked like a promising Secretary of the Interior but that the discontents which he tried to bring into the light of day and to remedy are still festering. The youth of America is in revolt in many places, and the hostility of the older generation is deepening. Mr. Nixon is dispensing with the services of one of the very few men in public office who might have helped communication between the two sides.

—From The Times (London).

The Pope's Asian Tour

The Pope is one of those whom we would most sincerely and warmly welcome here for, so far, with his admittedly limited means, he has campaigned most honestly and intelligently for the same sort of just and lasting peace to which we aspire.

—From the Vietnam Guardian (Saigon).

Turmoil in Guinea

The Guinean opposition has some genuine grievances against Sekou Touré's regime. But the involvement of the Portuguese and possibly of foreign mercenaries threatens to create in West Africa problems similar to those which disrupted the Congo and which

have already begun to appear in southern Africa. It is not surprising that the Portuguese should try to retaliate against African countries whose territory is being used for liberation operations against the Portuguese colonial regimes. But the development by Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia of a more "activist" forward policy against African liberation movements could lead to turmoil in many parts of Africa. It could mean an increasing international involvement, not only by other African states offering military aid to the threatened countries, as Nigeria did to Guinea, but also by the great powers, at least, certainly by the Communist great powers in the background.

—From the Observer (London).

U.S. Hospital Bills

While on holiday in the United States Mrs. Hilda Wolfe, the wife of a Windsor old-age pensioner, had a heart attack. Mrs. Wolfe has received a hospital bill for \$21,500 (\$3,600) which she cannot pay. If an American visiting Britain needed emergency treatment he would get it free. Why should generosity flow one way only? The Americans have had 20 years to arrange reciprocal benefits. Since they are never going to do so, the British government must act. Americans ill in Britain should be charged the full amount for treatment. The money should then go into a fund to cover the expenses of British patients in America.

—From the Sunday Express (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 30, 1895

NEW YORK—The coming woman is always coming without any immediate danger of arriving. So it was in the middle of the century when, as now, she was pictured as having acquired man's habits, and particularly his dress. A strong-minded woman of Boston says: "We are emancipating ourselves, among other badges of slavery of feudalism, from the inconvenient dress of the European female. With man's functions we have assumed our right to his garb, and especially that part of it which invests the lower extremities."

Fifty Years Ago

November 30, 1920

NEW YORK—It is a hopeless and thankless job to try to dry up New York, according to Mr. Frank S. Boyd, a Federal enforcement agent who has been relieved of his post at his own request. After 75 days on the job, Mr. Boyd says he cannot and liquor-selling, although he has arrested 30 persons daily and seized liquor valued at \$1,200,000. He declares he is making no headway and that it would require the entire enforcement force of 1,500 to blot out New York's wettest spot.



A Faraway Country

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The mind of a modern man seems to be stunned these days by facts that he feels are beyond his understanding or control. Millions of us watch football on Sunday afternoons and suffer with any maimed monster hobbling to the sidelines, but somehow the most appalling human tragedies and pointless miseries slip beyond our comprehension.

We do not know whether 150,000 individuals or 500,000 have lost their lives in the cyclone at the mouth of the Ganges in Pakistan during these last few days. The figures have been slithering in disbelief all week, but whatever the number, it is probably the worst human disaster since the Indonesian massacres or even since the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, and somehow it gets beyond our grasp.

This cannot be explained by saying that man has become less sensitive to human suffering. Despite all the agonies of the modern world, there is undoubtedly more respect for individual life and thought, more pity for human distress and more of a sense of social justice today than ever before.

Nor can it be explained by saying that Pakistan is far away and that there is little we can do to avoid or relieve the unpredictable convulsions of nature. For we see much the same insensitivity to avoidable and highly publicized human suffering in Vietnam and even in Appalachia.

The Vietnam Facts

The facts of poverty and even hunger in America are well-publicized. The students and the blacks are protesting against the known facts, and a lot of people are protesting against the protest, but somehow the point does not get through.

The facts are clear as well in the Vietnam war. The Pentagon says one of our reconnaissance planes was shot down over North Vietnam and that we retaliated with a raid by over 300 bombers, but the contrast between the punishment and the crime and the meaning of such an attack on human life is somehow lost even on many of the most thoughtful minds.

So there is a puzzling paradox: A decent, fair-minded, well-informed people somehow do not act upon, and often do not even think about, the information they have, not because they are wicked or pitiless, but because they do not feel what they know, or if they do, think they are helpless to do anything about it.

Thus, even when we have over 43 million people unemployed, and the Congress refuses to accept President Nixon's Family Assistance Plan on the ground that we cannot afford it, Secretary of Defense Laird announces that the military budget must go up next year, and very few people even notice the paradox.

Archibald MacLeish helped explain the paradox long ago in an essay on "Poetry and Journalism." The trouble was, he thought, in the divorce between knowing and feeling. The journalists gave us the facts but did not make us feel them, and the woefully inadequate reporting of the Pakistan tragedy illustrates his point.

A Central Flaw

"We do not feel our knowledge," he said. "Nothing could better illustrate the flaw at the heart of our civilization... Knowledge without feeling is not knowledge and can lead only to public irresponsibility and indifference, and conceivably to ruin... When the fact is dissociated from the feel of the

fact in the minds of an entire people—in the common mind of a civilization—that people, that civilization, is in danger."

And yet, even this analysis of the problem does not give us the solution. For we are not likely to get at the heart of this dilemma unless we wonder whether we have forgotten the central fact of our religious heritage, namely, that every life is sacred and valuable—not only the lives of our fellow countrymen but of all members of the human family.

Walter Lippmann emphasized the point in his philosophical writings many years ago.

"What is left of our civilization," he wrote, back in 1940, "will not be maintained, what has been wrecked will not be restored, by imagining that some new political gadget can be invented, some new political formula improvised which will save it. Our civilization can be maintained and restored only by remembering and rediscovering the truths, and by re-establishing the virtuous habits on which it was founded. There is no use looking into the blank future for some new and fancy revelation of what man needs, in order to live."

"The revelation has been made. By it man conquered the jungle about him and the barbarian within him. The elementary principles of work and sacrifice and duty—and the transcendent criteria of truth, justice, and righteousness—and the grace of love and charity—are the things which have made man free. Men can keep their freedom and conquer it only by these means. These are the terms stipulated in the nature of things for the salvation of men on this earth, and only in this profound, this stern, and this tested wisdom shall we find once more the light and the courage we need."

A mandate over this state, but the Senate refused. Nevertheless, the Treaty of Sevres officially recognized Armenia as a "free, independent state," and President Woodrow Wilson, asked to define its frontiers, awarded it 11,000 square miles comprising today's Soviet Republic plus 40,000 square miles of Turkey.

This splendid dream vanished with other Wilsonian visions. Kemal Ataturk forcibly recaptured the area awarded from Turkish territory, and the Soviet Army, after defeating pro-Chairist forces, fostered an Armenian peace pact with Turkey in 1920 ratifying the present borders.

A coalition of Communists and nationalists called Dashnaks formed a government that was promptly absorbed into the Soviet Union. The Dashnaks were soon eliminated. Real independence was crushed, save for linguistic and cultural autonomy and a special, if subordinate, position for the Armenian Church within the officially atheistic U.S.S.R.

Population Soars
Nevertheless, even if their soul was fettered, the Armenians felt protected for the first time in six centuries. Fifty years ago, when the Soviet Republic was formed, its population was only 700,000, and Erivan, the capital, contained but 30,000. Today they respectively hold more than 2.5 million and over 750,000.

Enormous public buildings and broad avenues have been erected in Erivan. Archaeologists have dug up and restored ruins, including some of the most famous churches, and bibliophiles have assembled a magnificent collection of medieval manuscripts and early books.

In the State Museum it is even asserted by guides pointing out the model of a copper mine at Alaverdis

that Charles de Gaulle was born there while his father worked as a supervisor—an agreeable Armenian fiction.

Perhaps another million Armenians reside elsewhere in the U.S.S.R., and probably two million more are scattered throughout the world. Since 1920 there has been a considerable return from abroad, comparable to the Jewish "ingathering" in Israel.

To say that the Soviet Armenians are happy with their condition is almost certainly an exaggeration, since they would undoubtedly prefer total independence and embroiled nationalist Christianity. Nevertheless, for any Armenian, Soviet existence is preferable to Turkish non-existence.

When he gazed westward, to Turkey he remembered that Armenia's most renowned mountain, Ararat, where Noah landed his ark, looks down on a province once called Armenia but in which today no single Armenian lives. For him godlessness, as officially proclaimed by Soviet credo, is preferable to the traditional savagery suffered so long by a people God forgot.

General Weyand hints of the French mission to consistently state this.

MRS. IZA-MAE DE LANDSBE
Geneva.

Paris.
I wish to correct the statement by Mr. Bester that the French mission to Armenia, Nov. 18 that the French mission's strategy resulted in the Soviet invasion of in 1920.

It is a fact that the defense plan advised and mented the retreat of Polish to the west of the Vistula to giving up to the Marshal Pilsudski, commander in chief of it forces, who opposed this defended Warsaw and def enemy.

General Weyand hints of the French mission to consistently state this.

MRS. IZA-MAE DE LANDSBE
Geneva.

The Son Tay Raid A Shot in the Arm

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—In the classical Marxist view, the most dangerous beast is the dying capitalist. He is bound to thrash out wildly in a frenzied last effort to save himself. Given the ideological views of the collective leadership in Hanoi, this is probably how the latest American actions in North Vietnam are being read.

Here in Washington the doves, or at least those who follow the views of Sen. J. William Fulbright, see the Nixon administration seeking new ways to win an unwinnable war. The non-communication between Fulbright and Defense Secretary Melvin Laird last week underlined that view.

Yet other doves, chief among them Sen. Frank Church, argue that the doves have won the battle here at home and don't know it. What can one say is the truth?

In the first place it is necessary to separate the daring but unsuccessful prisoner-of-war rescue attempt from the "retaliatory" bombing of North Vietnam over the previous weekend. In my view the rescue effort was the result of two strains in administration thinking.

One factor was humanitarian. To the Western mind the ill-treatment, documented by the few men who have been freed or escaped, is too much to bear. The families of the prisoners are on the conscience of administration officials more than the callous admit. This motivation to do something about it—efforts at negotiation having failed since Hanoi sees the men as political pawns to be used for political gains—thus was overpowering.

A second factor reminds one of the 1942 carrier-bombing raid on Tokyo led by Gen. James Doolittle, a military effort that was meaningless, as a psychological effort at a very low point in the Pacific war it was a shot in the arm to the American public. In the same way, the effort to rescue the POWs outside Hanoi was a psychological booster for Americans.

More meaningful, in terms of the Indochina war, however, were the bombing raids south of the 19th parallel, similar to those in May also termed "retaliatory." In both, Mr. Nixon was seeking to prove that the United States is not a "pitiful, helpless giant" in the face of Communist violations of an "understanding."

But such raids probably represent much more. The skeptics at Nixon have been trying, in Indochina. The argument how and how fast Mr. Nixon got out in a way that regime in Saigon with a survival after we are gone. Hence he has adopted Vietnam as the technique of engagement, and despite something he has sold the Messrs. Thien and Ky. The least a chance this will the exit "with honor" the seeks.

The bombing raids are therefore, to keep this track, to warn Hanoi that there is a son to believe Mr. Nixon other intention than to on draw down the troop level his announced figures up May 1 and from then on.

He has been quoted privately that he expects to be over, for Americans by Election Day, 1972, as is no reason to doubt his or his desire.

The imponderable is Hanoi's political control of Vietnam, through negotiate a coalition government if through military power I say, either while the Americans are on the scene of at leave.

The weight of American power, plus growing South Vietnamese firepower, has limited the North Vietnamese. A Cong can do on the battle, they could do much more, but they would do it, soft spot for the allies is O'Donnell, a military effort, it was meaningless, as a psychological effort at a very low point in the Pacific war it was a shot in the arm to the American public. In the same way, the effort to rescue the POWs outside Hanoi was a psychological booster for Americans.

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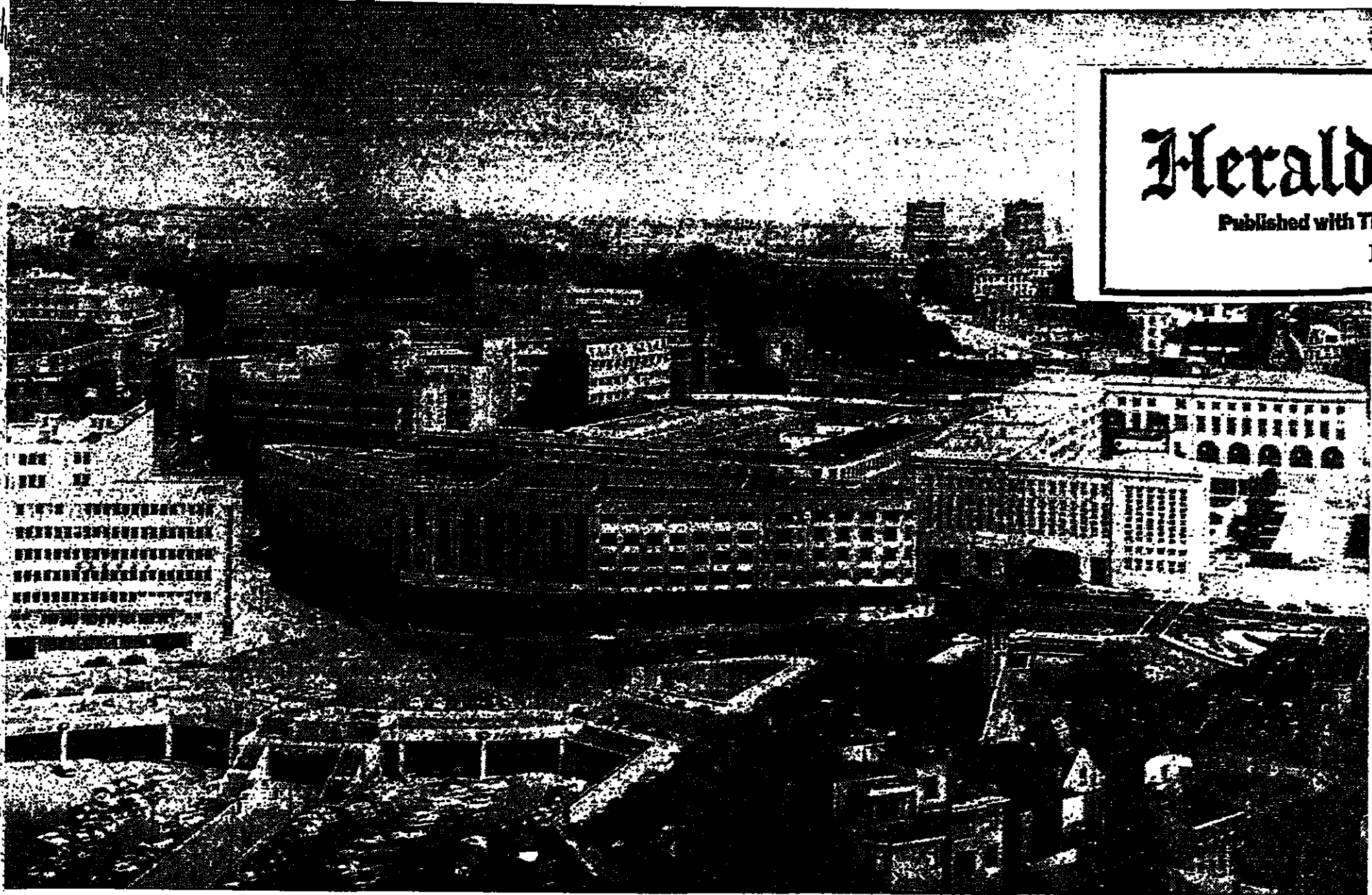
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The Sun
Shot in the
the Chamber



Brussels' changing skyline.

Clubs C.G.T.—Photo.

BELGIUM



Special Report

Capital of Cooperation Belgium: A Focus of European Unity

Foreign and internal investments are flocking to Belgium to establish their offices or branches in the country. The Belgians are much more open to foreign policy than most other European countries.

At least 450 international organizations have established offices or branches in Belgium. The country is the headquarters of the European Community, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA).

Belgium is a small country, but it is a major center of international trade and finance. It is the headquarters of many of the world's largest banks and financial institutions.

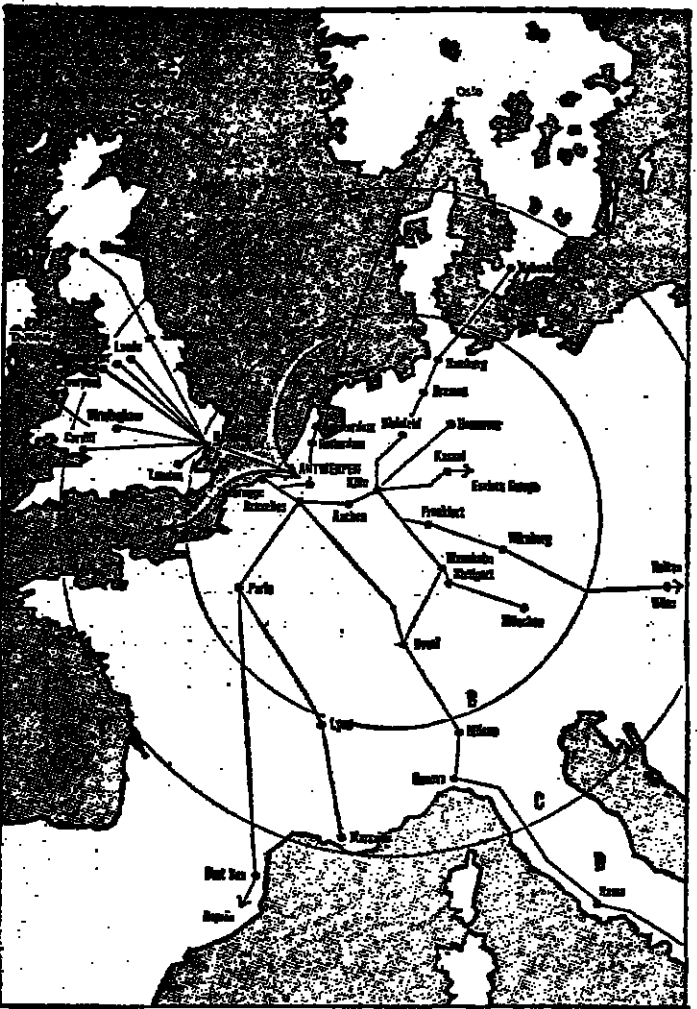
The country's location in the center of Europe makes it a natural hub for international trade and communication. It is also a major center of manufacturing and industry.

Belgium is a member of the European Economic Community (EEC), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). It is also a member of the United Nations and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

The country's economy is based on a mix of manufacturing, services, and agriculture. It is a major exporter of goods and services, and it is also a major importer.

Belgium is a country of great cultural and historical significance. It is home to many of the world's most famous cities, including Brussels, Antwerp, and Ghent.

The country's architecture is a blend of traditional and modern styles. It is also a major center of art and culture, with many museums and galleries.



Favorable Climate for Investment Producing Large Inflow of Capital

By James Brown

BRUSSELS.—One reliable measure of the climate for investment in any country is the rate at which a substantial inflow of private capital from affluent and important foreign countries and financial centers is being sustained or increased.

In this, and other respects, Belgium is now regarded in influential foreign business circles as one of the most favorable—if not the best—investment area in Western Europe at the present time.

The statistics, released by the Banque Nationale de Belgique, tell the story. The total gross inflow of foreign private capital (excluding investments by governments and public financial institutions) amounted to 34.2 billion Belgian francs (\$688 million) in 1969, compared with a total of 21.9 billion during 1968.

These figures include both the repatriation of Belgian funds and investment profits from abroad, and direct and portfolio investment by foreign private companies and individuals into Belgium.

At the same time they must be viewed in the correct perspective: the influx of capital, as a total, in no way measures up to the huge sums of money which have been and continue to pour into West Germany.

But Belgium is much smaller, and a number of factors, such as its status as the "provisional seat" of the European Common Market, add impetus to the growing influx of funds, companies and foreign organizations.

Confidence in Belgium is based on a number of fairly sound factors. Firstly, the political situation is stable, and the country's domestic economy is sound.

Geographically, and in terms of its varied transport facilities, Belgium has a great deal of weight to support its claim that it is the "Crossroads of Europe."

Similarly, there is a growing recognition of the logic of Belgium's claim that Brussels is the "capital" of the European Common Market, although some

\$240 Million World Trade Center

BRUSSELS.—A large area of central Brussels contrasts sharply with the rest of the bustling, prosperous city around it. It is a desolate suburb of quiet streets, gabled, empty shop windows and neglected buildings, sadly in need of repair and a few coats of paint.

These sad buildings are doomed. They will never see a coat of paint again. And they are growing in number as more and more people daily quit their houses, shops and living accommodations upstairs.

The darkened buildings and the dead pavements reflect little or nothing of the lively crowds which jostle the main streets of Brussels, with its neon-lighted bars, shops and restaurants, the shopping arcades which are so popular in Belgium, and the towering new blocks of offices.

weight to the Belgian claim that their capital is the hub of international and trade affairs in Europe.

Work started on this huge project last December, and the first phase of the trade center should be operating by 1973. Officials estimate that the whole project will be completed within eight or nine years.

Basically, the Brussels World Trade Center will consist of a group of eight modern skyscraper towers which will soar some 300 feet above the capital. These 28-story buildings will house a total of about 2,000 offices, with a total area of about 330,000 square meters.

These towers will rise from a vast three-story platform which will link each of them from street level, via escalators and moving sidewalks. Express elevators will whisk visitors and officials up and down the towers.

Some of the towers will have roof-top helicopter pads to connect the Center with similar, but smaller, world trade centers at Antwerp and Liege, Brussels Airport, and other centers.

In this respect, the site of the Brussels project has been chosen with an eye to planning which seems to verge on genius.

Apart from its central position (Continued Page 10, Col. 4)

800 People to a Mile

BRUSSELS.—With the exception of the tiny, neighboring state of Luxembourg, Belgium possesses the smallest area and population of the six states of the European Common Market.

With a total area of 11,780 square miles, Belgium is less than a quarter of the size of England, and only slightly larger than the state of Maryland.

The country's population is now estimated to have reached almost 9.7 million and, while this is a relatively small total, the population density of about 800 inhabitants per square mile makes this one of the most densely populated countries in the world, and second only to the Netherlands within the Common Market.

This contrasts sharply with other Common Market countries, such as Italy, which is about 10 times larger but which has a total population of less than six times that of Belgium.

Belgium's approximate annual population growth has been running at about 100,000. More than 23 percent of the population is under the age of 15.

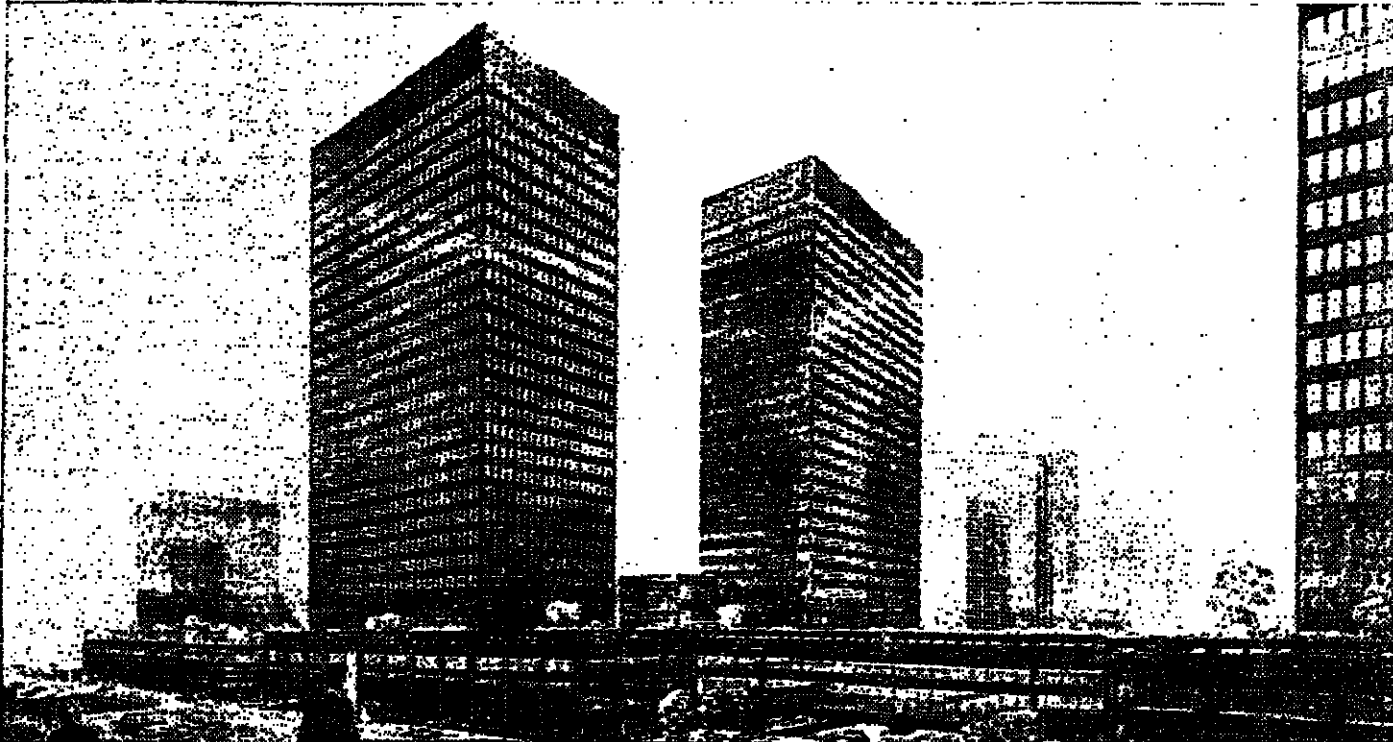
Destined for Demolition

This area is destined for demolition. And the city planners intend to build a whole new city within a city called the "Manhattan Suburb" on the 83-hectare (135-acre) site which will be available when the bulldozers have flattened the area. Already, millions of francs have been paid out in compensation to people who have quit properties.

With the compensation price for some properties still under negotiation, and the cost of construction and building labor uncertain over the next decade, the total cost of this vast project is still a matter for conjecture. However, it is estimated that it will cost something in the region of \$1.5 billion.

A key factor in the whole development scheme is the World Trade Center, by itself a huge project which will cost about 12 billion Belgian francs (about \$240 million), and which is already under construction within the proposed "Manhattan Suburb" development area.

Following in the footsteps of world trade centers already existing or being built in New York, Tokyo, Rotterdam, Sydney and elsewhere, the Brussels center is yet another move to add



Brussels' world-trade center, an architect's drawing.

cause their economies are so closely entangled under the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union (BLEU). But Belgium's tiny partner in this union is the smallest member of the Common Market, and the figures can be regarded generally as being predominantly representative of Belgium.

The remaining four partners of "the Six"—France, West Germany, Italy and Holland—currently constitute the largest single unit responsible for the growing inflow of private capital into Belgium. The United States is the second largest source.

During 1969 the total gross inflow of private capital from France, Germany, Italy and Holland amounted to 12.3 billion Belgian francs (\$246 million) compared with 7.1 billion during 1968.

While the growth in capital movement in this direction conforms with the trend, a significant portion of the sharp upsurge between 1968 and 1969 was provoked, according to informed banking sources here, by speculation prior to the devaluation of the French franc.

At that time French investments in Belgium—particularly in property—soared, and a great deal of Belgian money in France was repatriated.

Marked Difference

There is a marked difference in the source of the capital inflow between 1968 and 1969.

The 1968 total consisted of 1.4 billion Belgian francs in the form of assets and profits repatriated to Belgium from Germany, Holland, Italy and France and 5.9 billion Belgian francs in the form of investments, whereas the 1969 total consisted of 3.1 billion in repatriation and investment of 9.2 billion.

The United States followed fairly closely behind Belgium's Common Market partners. During 1969 the total gross inflow of private capital from the United States was 10.5 billion Belgian francs (\$212 million) compared with 8.5 billion the previous year.

In this case the 1969 total included a repatriation figure of 7.5 billion francs to Belgium and an inflow of 3 billion francs in the form of new U.S. capital, against the comparative 1963 figures of 3.3 billion Belgian francs and 5.5 billion respectively.

Switch in Source

This switch in the source of the capital inflow—the upsurge in the repatriation of money from the United States to Belgium and the drop in the flow of new U.S. capital into Belgium—has been attributed largely to the increasingly depressed U.S. financial situation and restrictions imposed on direct capital investments which resulted from the U.S. balance-of-payments problem.

The total gross inflow of 34.2 billion Belgian francs in private capital from abroad in 1969 must be viewed against the total gross outflow in the same category which amounted to 30.4 billion Belgian francs to all countries, compared with 26.7 billion in 1968.

In terms of proportion, the outflow of capital during both 1968 and 1969 went primarily to the United States and secondarily to Belgium's Common Market (Continued on Page 15, Col. 1)



Center's Masterbuilder

From a Vision to a Reality

BRUSSELS—The concept of building world trade centers in Brussels, the Belgian capital, and the port of Antwerp, Belgium's second city, fits in well with the country's bid to become the leading center for international and business affairs in Western Europe.

The idea for siting a World Trade Center in Brussels was the brainchild of Mr. Charles De Pauw, a man who has done much to transform the face of central Brussels in recent years.

While there has been criticism of the decision to build two trade centers within 35 miles of each other, the organizers are confident that the importance of Antwerp as a port, with its huge concentration of industrial plants, will justify the dual center project.

The project seems to have captured the imagination for six months. Back in Brussels after his early adventure, he became an apprentice in an automobile workshop, and then turned professionally to his main hobby and became a press photographer.

Mr. De Pauw was born in Uccle in 1926. At the age of 13



Charles De Pauw

he set off for Paris, where he sold newspapers for six months. Back in Brussels after his early adventure, he became an apprentice in an automobile workshop, and then turned professionally to his main hobby and became a press photographer.

His wartime career included

a seven-day period as a prisoner-of-war before escaping, and when the war ended—he was then 25—he turned to business.

In 1946 he founded his first company with an initial capital of \$2,000. He established the Meteor Company, which specialized in the production of fire safety devices.

This company was subsequently taken over by the Arnel Company of the United States. In 1952 he founded the Consortium des Parkings company and set about the problem of relieving traffic congestion in Belgium's city centers, particularly in the capital.

The 500 car-parking spaces provided originally by the Consortium soared to 8,976 within 15 years.

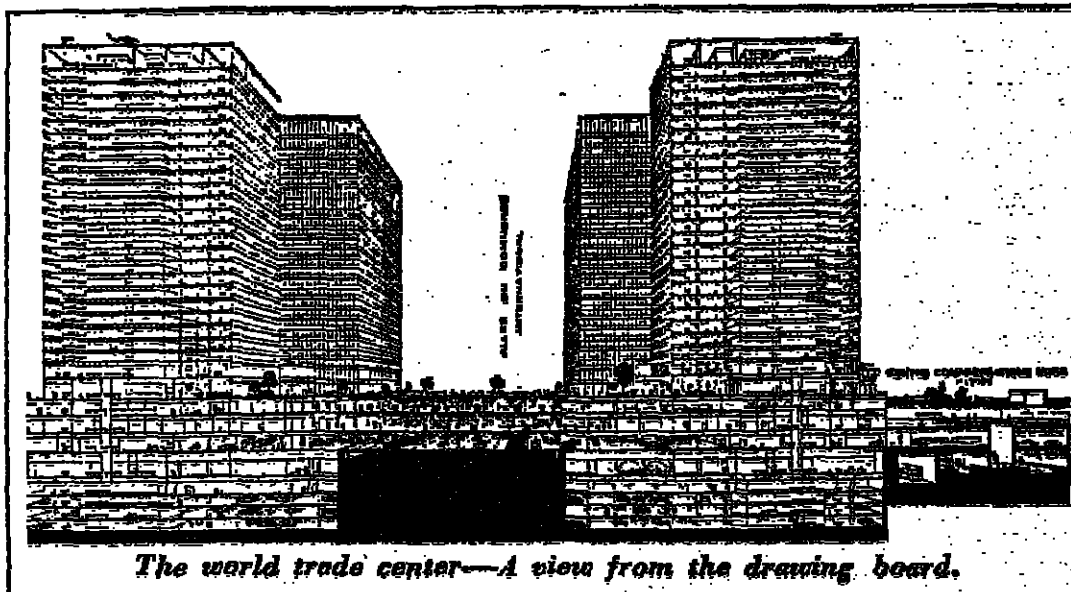
Setting the Pace

In 1958 Mr. De Pauw's group undertook construction of a number of major buildings. These included the giant G.P.O. and City Administrative Building, which cost 2.3 billion Belgian francs, and the huge Philips Building, an investment of 1.3 billion Belgian francs, both of which now tower above the capital.

His consortium also built a number of other major buildings outside the capital, including the SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters of Allied Powers in Europe) village at Casteau-Malsières.

In 1968 he set the wheels in motion for the construction of the Brussels World Trade Center. The consortium which he heads now has a registered capital of 600 million Belgian francs, and holds interests in 27 other substantial companies. And, after setting the pace in the field of building construction in Belgium, the group is now establishing itself in other European countries.

Mr. De Pauw wears lightly the responsibility of undertaking the vast Belgian world trade center projects. After explaining the Brussels Trade Center project in detail, with the aid of an impressive scale model, he said with absolute confidence: "We have no doubts—this trade center will be successful."



The world trade center—A view from the drawing board.

Trade Center Taking Shape

(Continued from Page 9)

tion, and the proposed private helicopter pads within the complex, great attention has been paid to direct access to the Center.

Firstly, the platform from which the eight towers will rise will straddle the major arterial highway which runs through the center of Brussels, and which will slice through the middle of the eight towers.

Thus, road traffic from outside Brussels will have a high-speed, multi-lane highway leading straight into the heart of the city and into the middle of the World Trade Center, where they will find underground parking to accommodate at least 5,000 cars right under the whole trade center complex.

One side of the platform will be connected directly with the capital's Gare du Nord, and thus by train to other major centers in Europe. Special trains from this station will also convey visitors to and from the capital's international airport.

An airways terminal will also be housed in this complex, and negotiations now under way are likely to result in a heliport on the roof of the main platform to connect visitors directly with Brussels Airport.

The Center will eventually employ 25,000 people, and is intended to accommodate about 50,000 people daily.

The concept, as in the case of

other world trade centers under construction, is to concentrate people and organizations concerned with international trade, business and finance in one place where they can meet and transact their business with the minimum amount of difficulty.

One key factor of the Center will be the information center which will house the latest communications equipment needed to provide continuous, up-to-the-minute information from other major world business and financial centers.

As one official of the Brussels World Trade Center put it: "We plan to provide a center with such facilities that no major trading organization or country will be able to afford not to have an office in it."

The platform will house a prestige shopping center, a convention hall to seat 3,000 people, and display showrooms for permanent or temporary trade exhibitions, with a total area of 200,000 square meters.

Underground showrooms, service facilities and the parking vaults for some 5,000 vehicles will bring the floor level of the entire trade center to a total of some 750,000 square meters. Many embassies, and most of those with significant commercial departments, are expected to take office space in the trade center complex. Major Belgian banks and export-import concerns, and foreign banks and companies with offices, plants

or trading interests either in Belgium or Europe are likely to follow suit, officials say.

Construction work has started already on the first two towers, and the accommodation in these two buildings has been booked in advance.

An advance commitment on space is a key factor in the progress of the entire scheme. Officials of the private consortium behind the trade center are confident, and the fact that it is being built as a part of the "Manhattan Suburb" lends weight to their optimism.

The "Manhattan Suburb" as a whole is a public sector project, but the two are independent. The new suburb will include two new hotels with a total of 1,700 rooms, together with blocks of apartments to suit the wide range of diplomats, executives and officials who are expected to work at the World Trade Center.

Naturally, there are critics of the choice of Brussels as the site for such a project. Some say it should have been concentrated in Antwerp, Belgium's second city and one of the world's largest ports, some 30 miles to the north.

But officials say all three will work in close co-operation, just as they will co-operate with other world trade centers, and the prevailing enthusiasm of business-minded Belgians seems to rule out anything other than a concerted effort to succeed.

A Giant Port Grows From a River Giant

ANTWERP—Most rivers are associated with legends about water spirits and giants. In this respect, Belgium's River Scheldt is no different from the Rhine and the Volga.

The citizens of Antwerp, who owe the prestige and prosperity of their city-port down through the ages to the River Scheldt, have a legend about a giant known as Antigonius.

The authorities of the city treat the legend with a gentle humor, and at the same time with a wisdom that indicates that it has been of fact.

While there have been many powerful masters of the River Scheldt, legend has it that one of the strongest—possibly one feared and hated more than others for his formidable strength and cruelty—was the "Giant Antigonius."

As the legend puts it: "Once upon a time there lived a giant in the castle of Antwerp who demanded a toll from those who sailed past."

And the words: "This is the castle where used to live the giant Antigonius," which were inscribed there in 1516, can still be seen. This particular chapter of Antwerp's history appears to have come to a happy ending with the arrival on the scene of a Roman hero and warrior, Silvius Brabo, who defeated Antigonius in battle and, according to the legend, cut off the giant's hand and threw it into the River Scheldt.

This act of "hand-throwing" is the most popular explanation, in terms of etymology, for the origin of the name Antwerp, or Antwerpen, as it is known in Dutch. "Hand" means the same in Dutch as in English, and "werpen" means "to throw."

Naturally, there are other versions; some say that the name given to the city by the first settlement was "an de werpen," meaning "at the wharfs," which also has a ring of truth about it. Another version says that the name derives from the word "anwerp"—meaning "a mound," where the Franks advancing from the East founded a key settlement on a ridge of high ground from which they could dominate the

river at its narrowest. Nevertheless, the story the hand is a key fact cannot be ignored. It epitomizes the port's history. Antwerp there is the hand, while prominently in the city of arms, is a clove of the symbol of the city's significance of the port for centuries.

But in the case of the hand which lacks frequently lacked a The Normans had of cutting off the marauding sailors, an them to the past of and it was the Norm burned down the east ward in 1384 so that it sail up and down it without any interference.

This great practice, the hand rather existing in the old e Flanders, and, until there was evidence, the old castle of it which was rebuilt in century. There visit see the black and sharp are which we cut off the hand of a Belief in the leg the giant Antigonius about the year 1500 v of such an exception they could have belk to a "giant" we within the enclosure castle.

Albrecht Dürer, w Antwerp in 1520, w diary: "I have seen various bones of a giant: the thigh b megasaur 4 1/2 shoulder blades whic broader than the strongly-built man, other bones besides, was 18 feet tall."

Nowadays, Antwerp that the huge bone to a whale.

But the legend of is based on the Sk which is a fact, and brought early wealth werp. It still br wealth to the port, s a very different form only plants are the a selves.

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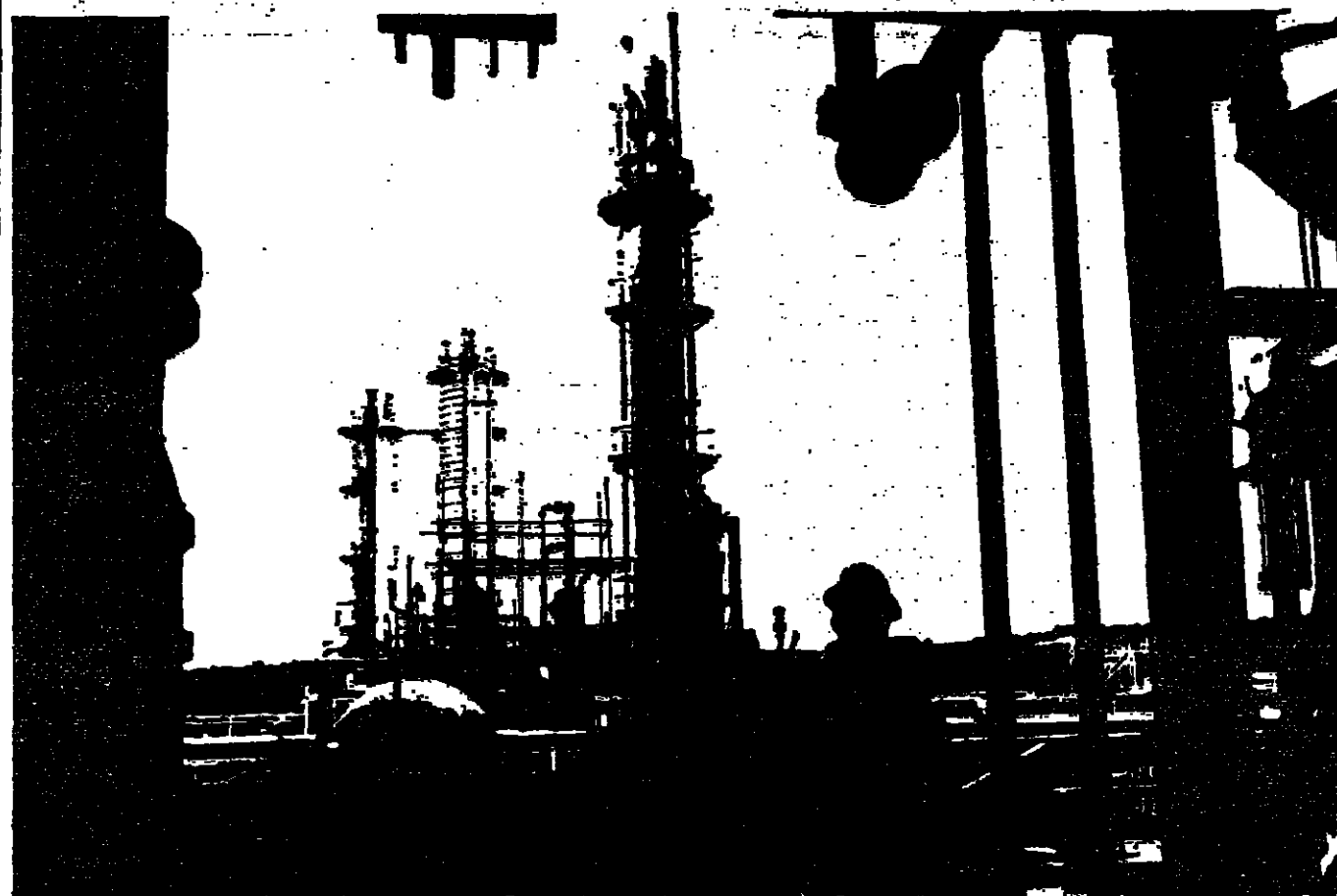
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European Economic Community:		%
Germany	25	
France	19	
Benelux	13	
Italy	11	
	68	
Other countries of Western Europe:		%
Rest of the world	14	
	100	

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- more than 1,000,000 metric tons of chlorine,
- 650,000 metric tons of polyvinyl chloride,
- 60,000 metric tons of hydrogen peroxide,
- 170,000 metric tons of sodium perborate,
- very large tonnages of calcium products, chlorinated organic compounds, allyl derivatives, polyethylene, etc.,
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Port of Antwerp

Second City: Key Common Market

Antwerp, Belgium, named itself the "Second City of Europe" the day after the Second World War. It is a city of some 400,000 people, has grown since the Second World War and now, with an area of 54 square miles, is right to the frontier with the Netherlands.

It claims to be the largest port in the world. The yardstick used is not always the same. It certainly is larger than Rotterdam, New York, London in the world's ports. And it is growing.

The port's area is 54 square miles. It handles more than 100 million tons of cargo a year. It is not registered tonnage. The port's area is 54 square miles. It handles more than 100 million tons of cargo a year. It is not registered tonnage.

It is at the center of the world's river and sea trade. It carries many more ships than any other port.

1,000 Acres of land at the port is now being developed. It is the largest area of land at the port. It is the largest area of land at the port. It is the largest area of land at the port.

After the Second World War, some 10 billion Belgian francs (\$200 million) were spent on repairing war damage and extension.

60-Mile Quay Length. Then in 1966 the Belgian parliament passed a bill to provide for investment of 5 billion Belgian francs for the extension and modernization of the port under a 10-year development plan. Ultimately, additions to this plan raised the total outlay to 14 billion Belgian francs.

This development virtually doubled the previous water area of the docks to about 2,000 acres, and the total quay length from 39 miles to more than 60 miles.

The internal harbor railway system now stretches over some 400 miles. There are seven giant transporter bridge cranes for seagoing vessels, nearly 600 quay cranes, 80 floating cranes, more than 200 mobile cranes, 40 tugboats, 19 dry-docks and huge areas of warehouses for storage, among other facilities.

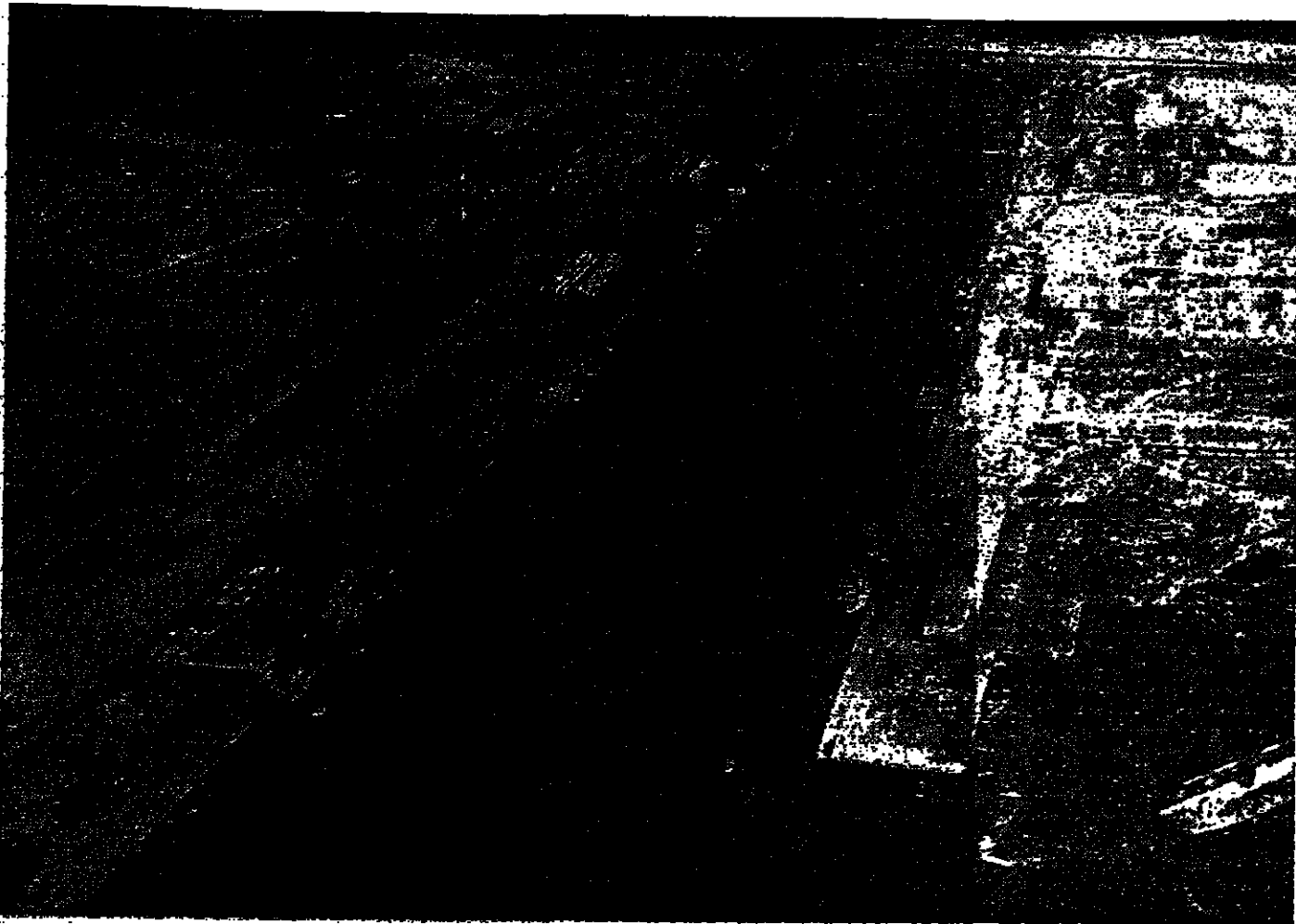
The present dock system consists of some 30 docks which are connected with the river by four sea locks.

World's Largest Lock. The Zandvliet Lock, which was completed under the last 10-year development plan, is the pride of Antwerp port authorities. It is the largest in the world, with a length of 1,539 feet, a width of 187 feet, and a depth of 60 feet at average high tide.

Modern radar equipment makes the Zandvliet Lock accessible under all weather conditions, and it has increased the locking capacity of the port by about 75 percent, which, in turn has led to the port's reputation of being the port with the fastest turn-around in the world, particularly in the field of container ships.

At present, seagoing ships with a draught of up to 42 feet can be accommodated.

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 2)



Top: View toward the quayside of the Port of Antwerp today. At right: The Scheldt Gate at Antwerp in 1520.



The Exploitation Of Technology

ANTWERP—The strange, crab-like vehicle lumbered along the quay, gently deposited its sealed, 40-foot container box alongside others in a neat row, and lumbered away again.

The containers arrived every four or five minutes, delivered by two of these machines. On the quayside the huge container bridge cranes trundled along its railway lines, one half of its gantry reaching out over the quay, the other towering above the cargo ship berthed alongside.

Mechanical fingers came out of the sky, groping for the link holes in the container box and clamped home securely with a clasp of metal.

The box soared high, traveling in three directions at the same time as it lifted, and moved along the overhead tracks of the crane which, in turn, was moving along the length of the ship. Suddenly, it was neatly stacked on the deck, and the crane moved on to the next box.

5 Men in Sight

The operation continued unceasingly and effortlessly, and there were only five men in sight. Apart from the drivers of the two vehicles delivering the containers to the quay the loading operation required only a foreman on the quay to direct the choice of containers, the transporter bridge driver, perched high above, and the man directing the crane driver from the deck of the ship. All three were in touch by radio.

This revolutionary system of cargo handling is one example of the modern techniques used at the port of Antwerp. One port official estimated that traditional loading methods would have required at least 18 dockers to accomplish the same amount of work.

Elsewhere in the world, especially in Britain, the use of the container method has run into serious trade union opposition because it speeds up the loading and unloading of cargo, and also allows large cuts in the labor force.

In Antwerp the port author-

ities seem to have accomplished the introduction of the container system, and other modern methods, with minimum disturbance to the port's activities, and the dock labor force appears to be contented even though the number of dock workers has been cut from 18,000 to 12,000 over the past five years.

Soaring Volume

Antwerp is now one of the world's leading container ports. In 1966, 1967 and 1968 its container traffic amounted to 300,000, 500,000 and 800,000 tons respectively, and last year this soared to 1.2 million tons.

During the first three months of 1970 Antwerp recorded new record figures by handling an average of 17,885 loaded containers per month during the quarter: 19,194 incoming and 8,871 outgoing. The total volume of cargo carried in these containers during the three months amounted to 687,233 tons.

The port now has seven of the huge container bridge cranes operating from six specially built terminals.

The LASH System

Another revolutionary system which is already being used at Antwerp is the LASH system which involves great floating metal boxes each capable of carrying 350 tons of cargo.

The boxes are loaded as they float at the quayside, and then sealed. Tugs tow them to a special ship which has a crane built into the stern.

The crane lifts the metal boxes to deck level, runs along the deck on trucks and deposits the boxes either in the hold or on the deck. It can load and unload at the same time, and the unloading process consists merely of dumping the metal boxes in the water, where they are promptly towed away by tugboats.

Another modern system which is being used extensively at Antwerp is the "roll-on, roll-off" method which allows massive trucks to drive up a ramp directly into a ship, and drive off just as quickly when it reaches its destination.

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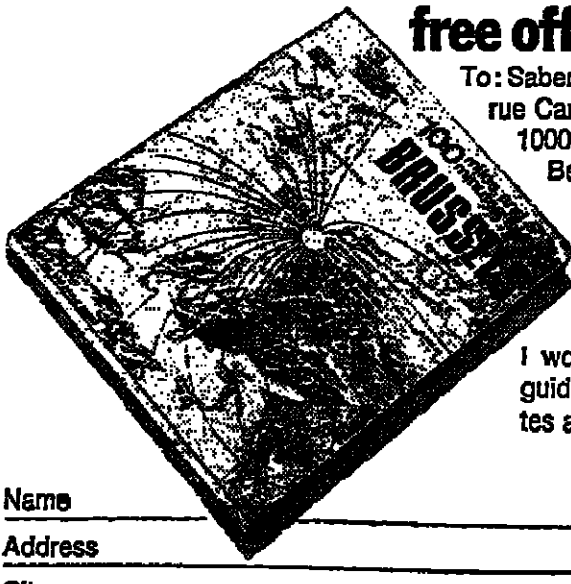
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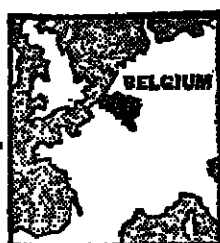


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Nation's Communications

Belgium's Trump Card

BRUSSELS.—Communications are one of the trump cards in Belgium's bid for recognition as the focal point of international affairs and business activities in Europe, and they have played an important role in the country's history and development.

The first railway system on the European continent was built in Belgium, and trains helped to establish Belgium as an industrial power second only to Britain during the latter part of the 19th century.

Today the rail network crosses the country and links

Brussels with neighboring capitals in France, Luxembourg, West Germany and the Netherlands.

The Belgian rail system now has a total length of 2,785 miles of track, which is one of the densest in the world on the basis of the country's area of 11,800 square miles.

The northern coastal strip, which has a 40-mile-long border with the North Sea, is very flat. There are 14,600 miles of main roads in the country, including 175 miles of express highways.

Sections of Europe's new inter-continental highway which

pass through Belgium are under construction.

There are 447 miles of navigable rivers in the country. The two major rivers are the Scheldt, which provides Antwerp—Belgium's second city and one of the world's leading ports—with access to the sea, and the Meuse.

In addition there are 587 miles of canals and these, like the rivers and the railways, have enhanced Belgium's status in the world as an industrial nation. Forty percent of the country's industrial production is exported, which explains why this tiny nation has a 2.5 percent share in world trade.

A remarkable ramp for ships which is being built on the Brussels-Charleroi canal will replace 20 existing locks and raise river craft 225 feet above their original level.

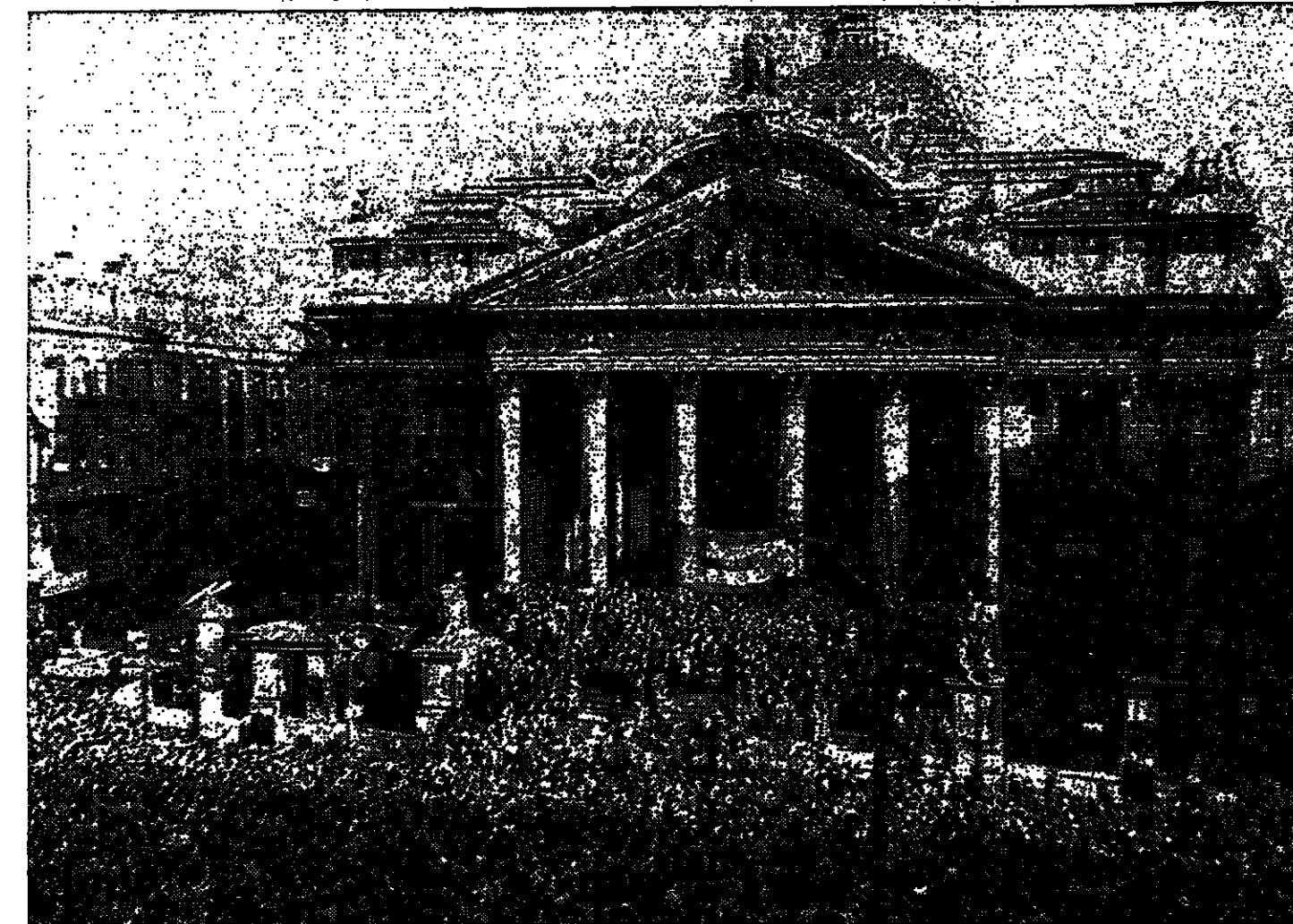
Belgium has a small but modern merchant marine fleet of about 100 ships with a total registered tonnage of some 800,000 BRT.

In terms of air travel, Brussels International Airport is one of the most central airports in Europe. The country's national airline, Sabena World Airlines, operates services to more than 100 cities in 35 countries on four continents.

Prime Minister Is Finance Expert

Gaston Eyskens, currently serving as Prime Minister of Belgium for the third time, is a man with considerable experience in the financial affairs and economic future of his country.

In addition to holding a doctorate in political and social science he is also a Doctor of Commercial and Financial Science and a Bachelor of Economics who has twice held the portfolio of Minister of Finance in Belgium, and has also been his country's Minister of Economic Affairs.



The Brussels Stock Exchange—La Bourse de Commerce, at the Place de la Bourse, has been the scene of several historic occasions. This picture was taken as a vast crowd assembled to hear Winston Churchill in an address on European unity.

The Role Played by the Brussels Bourse

BRUSSELS.—The Brussels Bourse is a small stock exchange and its activities have tended to decline in recent years. But it still plays an important role in Belgian and international financial affairs, and its members and officials believe that it will continue to do so in respect of the anticipated growth of the European Common Market and the likelihood of Britain and other countries joining the group.

One broker explained: "Before and after the Second World War

this was an active, speculative bourse. In recent years business has dropped away.

"The market here is generally very quiet because it is now too dependent upon activity on Wall Street, and responds to movements there like most other stock exchanges.

"In my opinion, the Brussels Bourse can go no lower—it can only go up," he said, adding that he was optimistic that it would do so.

Another dealer concerned with arbitrage, which is an important

factor in the operations of the bourse here, said: "I am certain that the situation will improve."

Arbitrage is the process of buying a security in one market and selling it at the same time in another market in order to take advantage of price differences and currencies which are fluctuating, even if only fractionally.

The fact that the movement of currency is not restricted in Belgium gives the bourse here an advantage over other leading financial centers.

The depressed market conditions on Wall Street during July and August were reflected in normal dealings on the Brussels Bourse, which, at that time, ran at about 80 million Belgian francs (\$12 million) a day.

Brussels' dealings climbed to the 90 million Belgian francs a day level in September and, as Wall Street gradually recovered, Brussels topped the 140 million Belgian francs a day level which is the estimated level required to keep the Bourse here in business.

Antwerp Key to The EE

(Continued from Page 11) can reach the port, and improvements being carried out will enable ships of 125,000 tons (deadweight) to enter.

The very large-scale—expanding—industrialized Antwerp port is based mentally on mineral oil, the related petrochemical chemical industry.

In 1963 Antwerp had a capacity of 3 million tons, and this grew to 7 million by 1969. At the present time, the port's refining capacity is to about 25 million tons of oil.

The largest refinery is to the Société Industrielle des Pétroles (S.I.P.), which is the second largest on the European continent, and its capacity is to be increased. The refinery ranks second.

These in turn attract establishment of related, local and petrochemical plants such large companies as Carbide Belgium.

The huge chemical complex, which is one of the largest companies building a plant at the port, produces chlorine.

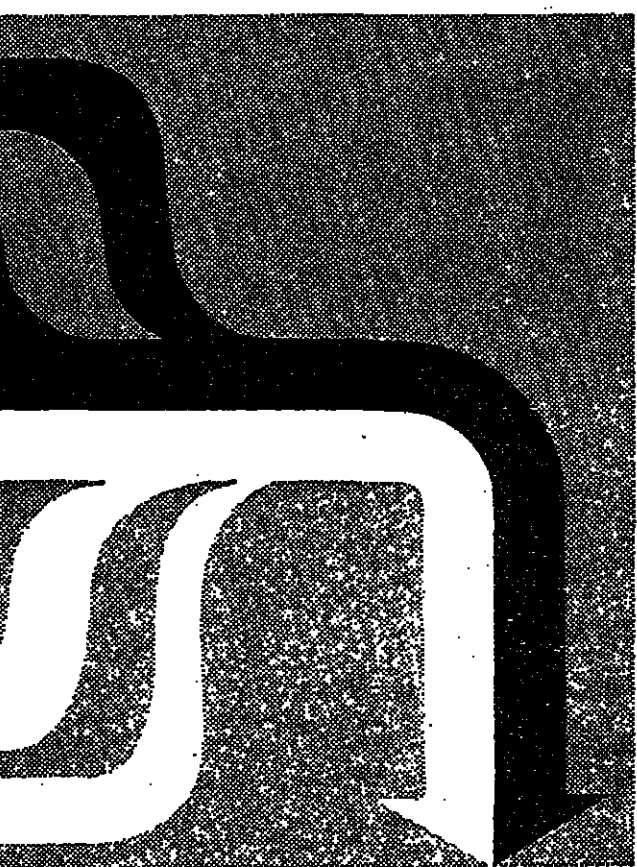
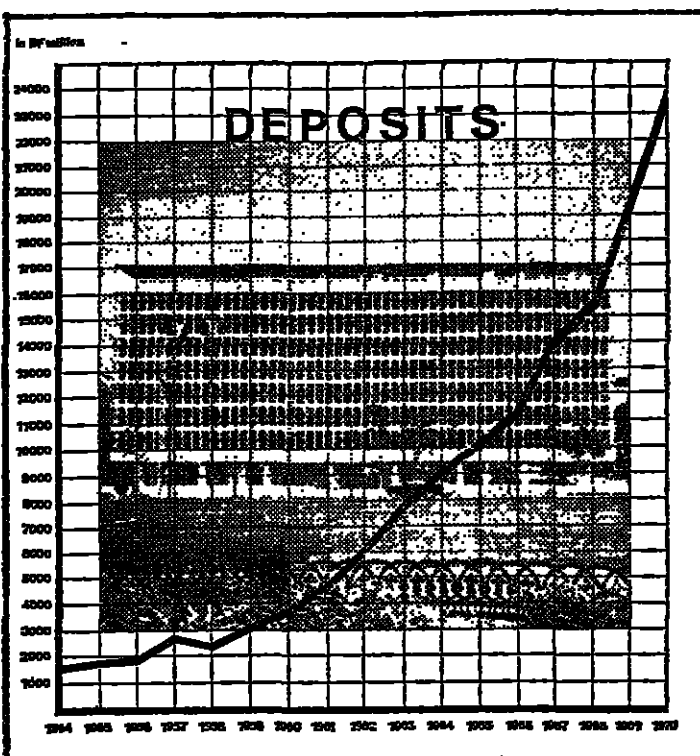
While Belgium itself a national automobile industry has attracted a number of U.S. and European auto manufacturers to establish plants in the country to other European countries as Belgium.

Most of these are centers Antwerp, where firms like the General Motors Continental Truck Ltd. (Belgium) Motor Company and C (Belgium) are among plants in the port's industrial area.

The port authority has 3,000 people employed running the port, in a to the force of some 12,000. If the employees, refineries, chemical, assembly, shipbuilding and repairing and other private industries are added, it is marked that at least 70,000 work in the Antwerp port.

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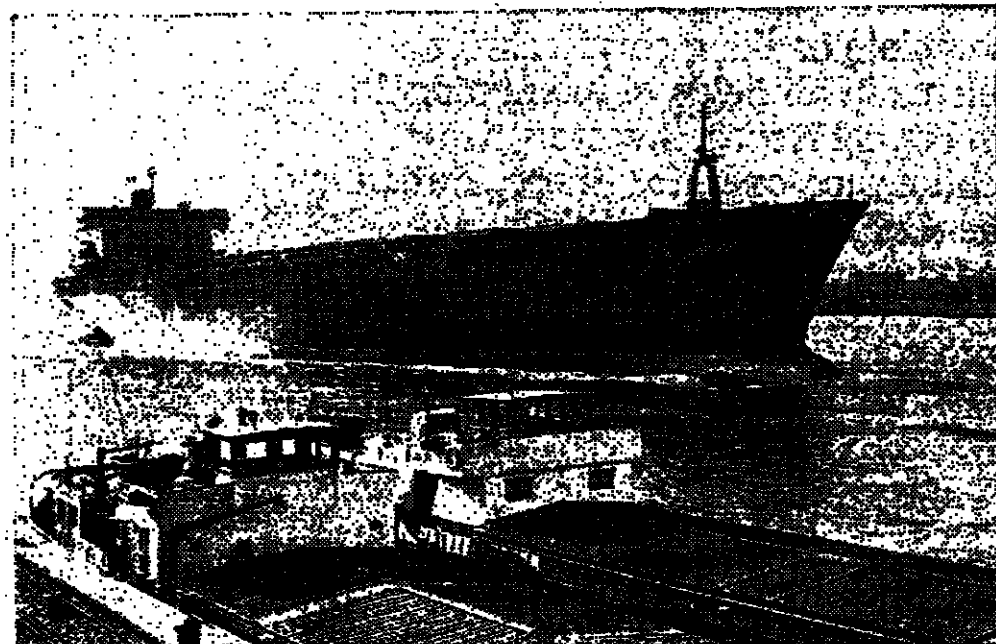
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MS "Dart Europe", a new full-containership of CMB.

Compagnie Maritime Belge, S.A., incorporated on January 24th, 1965, presently is the most important Belgian ship owner with a fleet of 30 vessels aggregating more than 475,000 T deadweight. CMB's vessels are especially adapted to the exacting conditions of liner traffic and are fitted with the most modern technical devices. Within three years one passenger vessel, two bulk-carriers and two fast cargo-vessels, which are now under construction, will be added to the fleet.

CMB's vessels are supporting the important traffic flow generated by the Belgian economy through frequent and regular sailings to 80

different ports in Europe, West, East and South Africa, the Persian Gulf, South America, Florida, Mexico and U.S. Ports of the Gulf of Mexico, the eastern seaboard of the U.S. and Canada. Another regular line links the U.S.A. East coast and Gulf to Congo and Angola.

This activity of CMB is backed by an extensive network of their own offices in a variety of ports and commercial centres throughout the world.

With regard to port terminals, CMB in Antwerp has at its disposal a 150 acres facility, with nearly 5,000 feet of quay length, offering simultaneous berthing to 8 vessels, several warehouses of various types with a total shedded surface of 36 acres. A full line of most modern equipment permits careful handling as well as fast dispatch of all goods carried on board company's vessels.

The growing trend towards specialization, which can be considered as one of the characteristics of today's shipping industry, has induced CMB to enlarge the scope of its activity, which traditionally was geared to liner business and to actively participate into the carriage of bulk cargoes and the transport of containers. On one hand, CMB has put into service several large ore-carriers, regularly supplying the Belgian steel industry with overseas iron ore.

On the other hand, the company is amongst the first shipowners to understand the outstanding role of inland transport is to play on the North Atlantic trade.

In 1968, container carrying capability was introduced into the Antwerp U.S.A. service. In 1969, CMB, as two other shipowners, Bristol C Line of Steamships Ltd. (Bristol) and Clarke Traffic Services Ltd. (Antwerp) decided to team up and together founded Dart Container Company Limited. This consortium operates a direct integrated container service between continental Europe, Great Britain, Canada and the U.S. and will soon be using three of the largest cellular containerships, now afloat. All the ports they call at are equipped with most sophisticated terminals while inland extensions, whether by road or rail, implement Dart's concept of real through transport.

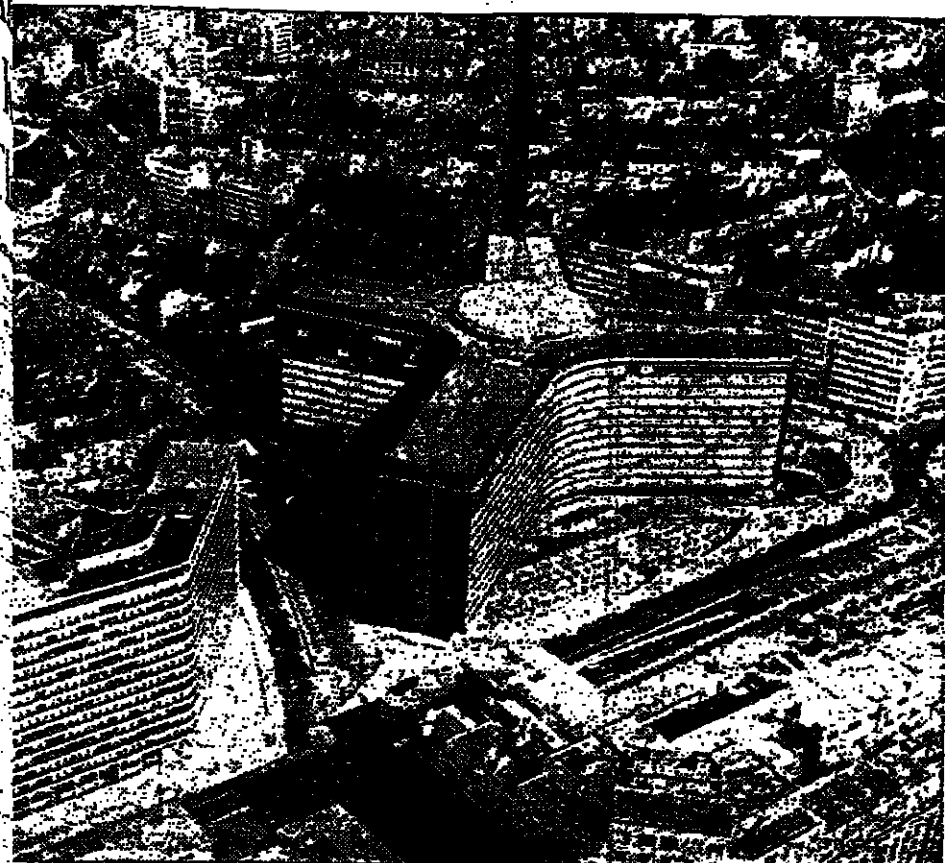
In the U.S.A., Dart Containerline will soon have at its disposal a new container terminal in the port of New York (on the New Jersey side) which they are building together with Hamburg Süd and Cie Fabre/SGT. This joint venture is now known as Global Terminal & Container Services Inc.

With an important fleet of up-to-date vessels, with a home port terminal located in the centre of a particularly well equipped network of waterways, highways and railroads, covering one of the richest hinterlands in the world, CMB, together with its sister company Agence Maritime Internationale, S.A., is able to meet the requirements of modern shipping and the needs of shippers and consignees. CMB is indeed a look forward company!

COMPAGNIE MARITIME BELGE

BELGIAN LINE

DART CONTAINERLINE



Headquarters, European Economic Community.

Focus for European Unity

(from Page 9)

are likely to pass community actually official declaration on of its "capital."

France, Holland and to raise little the Belgian claim as it may seem, in this sphere from Luxembourg is linked closely through the European Economic Community is a mini-Community.

Officials of the Council of which is the supreme body for the in Brussels, where proposals drawn by ambassadors of the

are prepared the Commission, key administrative the Community. 90 officials of the housed in Brussels modern building

which the city authorities there made available in 1968 as part of the bid to ensure that the Belgian capital would become the permanent seat of the Common Market.

Altogether there are about 8,500 people working in the Community's institutions. Of these, about 6,500 are employed by the Commission as civil servants.

The rest work for the European Court of Justice, which has its seat 140 miles to the south in Luxembourg, the European Investment Bank, and the European Parliament, which has its seat in Strasbourg, but which has a secretariat which is based in Luxembourg and commutes some 240 miles to the French city for meetings of the parliament.

One official of the Commission explained that the "provisional" status of Brussels as the Common Market's capital was likely to remain for some years, as a result of Luxembourg's opposition to any sug-

gestion for moving the European Court of Justice, and the secretariat for the European Parliament, to the Belgian capital, "Pigeon-Holed."

"The issue comes up from time to time," he said, "but it is usually pigeon-holed and is promptly shelved when it arises because it is of secondary importance, and there are more important matters to deal with."

"Possibly, if Denmark enters the Common Market, some people might prefer to make the headquarters in Copenhagen, but I don't see that happening at this stage," he added.

And so, Brussels looks like holding onto the title of the "capital of Europe" even though it remains unofficial, together with the growing benefits which it attracts, in terms of foreign firms and international organizations, the spending power of their upper salary-bracket employees, and the constant passage of diplomats, foreign businessmen and tourists.

By Norman B. Gilbertson

BRUSSELS.—To the neutral observer, in other words, non-Belgian and non-American, but one who has been close to the Belgian business scene for several years, it seems difficult to find a country in Europe where American business corporations "fit in" better than they do in Belgium.

Unlike their neighbors to the South and East, the Belgians have not reacted unfavorably to the incoming tide of U.S. corporations. Incidents have been isolated and minor, and public opinion as a whole has supported the welcoming policy of its Government.

Such a favorable attitude is, of course, a blend of self-interest and affinity, where wartime memories, which seem to linger here somewhat more than elsewhere, may also play a role.

The most important factor of all, however, is Belgium's traditional receptivity to foreign trends. The winds that sweep through this flat land seem to bring with them ideas and influences from all directions. This is reflected in the diversity of architectural styles to be found here, which include U.S.-type (and sometimes U.S.-designed) skyscrapers and American looking suburban homes.

Changing Skyline

What have been the effects of American business presence on Belgium? The first and most obvious has been to help dot Brussels with huge office buildings, as indicated above, and this is not to everyone's liking, especially when these are built in residential areas. But the Belgians themselves are compulsive builders, and the Brussels skyline, like New York's, is forever changing.

Another development has been the acquisition of several large Belgian enterprises by American firms. The most spectacular of these acquisitions have been Westinghouse's acquisition of Aveliers de Construction Electrique de Charleroi (ACEC) and J. C. Penney's acquisition of the Samsa-Fraba store chain. Neither of these moves has aroused much opposition from any quarter, including labor unions, and the modernization of Samsa is not likely to create anything but public satisfaction. Not every Belgian firm wishes to be taken over, however, and at least one large and successful

A Hospitable Home for Foreign Firms

Mr. Gilbertson, a senior British consultant for a firm of management consultants in Brussels, has worked in Belgium for the past three years. Previously he spent five years in France and 10 years in Greece.

firm appears to have successfully fought off a takeover move by a U.S. giant.

To companies fearing U.S. acquisition or simply U.S. competition, the presence of large American firms has acted as a stimulant. Belgium has long had some very large companies with international ramifications. Some of them, such as Petrofina and Glaverbel, are showing an increasing aggressiveness and are even invading the U.S. market.

Management Training

American free traders can only view this development with satisfaction. American protectionists, of course, will not, and Belgians, who are exporters of certain products to the United States, have little love for those Americans. Yet, characteristically, this has not affected the climate for American companies operating in Belgium.

The stimulating effect of American companies has also become apparent in the field of management training. The more advanced methods utilized by U.S. firms, as well as the presence in Brussels of several leading American and European management consulting firms, has sharpened the interest in new management techniques. It was no accident that the American Management Association chose Brussels as the site of its European branch, Management Center Europe, a successful organization which has generated a number of competitors.

More recently, a trend towards in-company training has also become apparent in large Belgian companies. These developments have, of course, been welcomed by the Belgian executives and cadres, who were probably instrumental in part in bringing them about.

The interest shown by young Belgians in management training is considerable. In fact, it is our belief that this is their primary motivation in selecting a job. This, together with the opportunity to move up more rapidly, rather than initial salary, seems to be the principal

reason why some Belgians migrate to American firms.

One important management trend resulting from the presence of U.S. firms in Belgium has been the training and development of Belgian marketing men. Marketing was conspicuously absent from Belgian business activities, although Belgians have long been active in foreign trade. But their exports, mostly industrial products and usually of high quality, required little organized effort for many years. Times, of course, have changed and competition has been intensified.

Job Attractions

Belgian job-hunters know that they will rise faster and acquire responsibilities younger in U.S. than in Belgian firms, but they also know that job security is greater in the latter. This is why American firms attract young and particularly self-confident types. More traditionally minded graduates, particularly engineers and financial men (two areas where Belgium has long been prominent) tend to choose one of the large Belgian industrial firms or banks, frequently for a lifetime career.

It can be said, without too much oversimplification, that the Belgians are a conservative, but not a nationalistic country—

which is a rather rare combination. The average Belgian is strongly attached to his native city and province, where, as soon as his means permit, he builds a private home. And, although he has no objection to travelling, he much prefers to continue living at home rather than digging up roots. This characteristic, which is not found in countries of similar size with comparable international activities, such as Holland or Switzerland, must be kept in mind when recruiting

Belgians for international companies.

In Belgium as elsewhere in Europe, however, business traditions are slowly changing. The gap between American and European firms is gradually being filled, and this is not merely a one-way proposition. One factor favoring a certain Americanization of Belgian companies is the relatively high proportion of Belgian top managers who have studied at U.S. universities. (continued on page 14 Col. 6)

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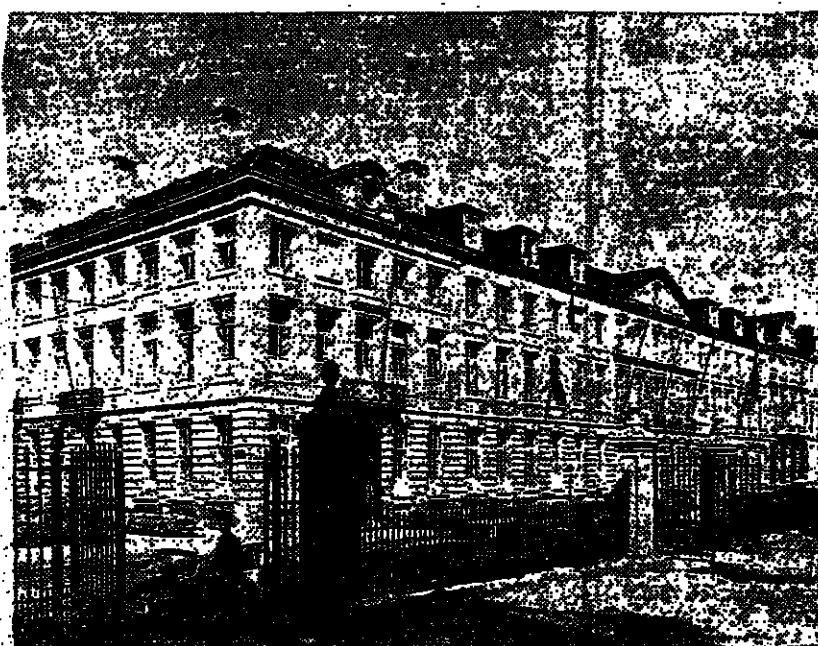
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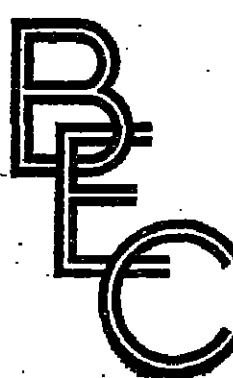
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Giant Company Plays Dominant Role in Industry

BRUSSELS.—The largest holding company in Belgium, the giant Société Générale de Belgique, would be classed as virtually a unique company in any country.

Its enormous holdings include controlling interests in industrial, financial and service companies that employ about 150,000 people and have assets that total some \$5.5 billion. It dwarfs other national or-

ganizations with its shadowy political influence and wide range of interests in many spheres of Belgium's industry, and its tentacles touch firmly on a variety of industrial, commercial and financial ventures elsewhere in Europe, North America and Africa.

Naturally there are criticisms of "La Générale" or "La Grande Dame," as the corporation is known to many here as a result

'It dwarfs other organizations with its shadowy political influence and wide interests...'

of the many huge ventures which have blossomed and flourished under it over nearly a century and a half.

Some financial experts and economists say that its traditional interests and unusual management company structure are rooted in the past, and have prevented it from facing competition from huge U.S. and Common Market investors, especially in the new industrial and commercial growth areas.

Certainly, the rates of return on its huge assets have dropped sadly in recent years, particularly as a result of the loss of its wealthy mineral holdings in the former Belgian Congo colony, and the problems which have hit its coal mines and steel mills at home.

Nevertheless, Société Générale still wields great power, and it is recognized in financial circles here that the company has the wealth and the range of interests to enable it to overcome these problems.

In one way or another the Société Générale is involved in the operation of banks, insurance companies, shipping firms, coal producers, steel combines, mechanical and electrical industries, non-ferrous minerals and metals firms, real estate construction and cement companies. It is also engaged in textiles, paper, chemicals and nuclear energy, as well as computers and the glass industry.

Several years ago the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development—better known as the World Bank—referred to this company in a study of development banks as "a vital innovation in banking technique."

Founded in 1822 by King William I of the Netherlands "to promote the nation's industry," Société Générale has, from the beginning, been concerned in industrial development and was a credit establishment of a type outside the normal practice of the period.

It was, in fact, one of the first development companies in Europe and combined with this it had many other functions, including those of a central bank and a deposit institution, and acted as the government cashier.

During its 148 years of existence there have been two main landmarks in its history. In 1850 Société Générale's function as a central bank

passed to the newly-created National Bank of Belgium. The Belgian law of 1934 obliged the company to separate its banking from its investment business and put the former in the hands of a new subsidiary. This was the Banque de la Société Générale de Belgique which, since 1965, has been known as Société Générale de Banque, with Société Générale de Belgique as its principal shareholder.

Among the early industrial activities developed by this Belgian holding company were the creation of the colliery companies, the setting up of communications networks, the development of the steel industry and the generation and use of electricity.

From 1906 onwards it was concerned with the industrialization of the Congo and this led it to create a non-ferrous metals industry and to extend its marine transport activities.

In the same period it was taking an active part in the development of the Donets Basin in Russia, in railway building in the Far East and in urban equipment works in Latin America.

Power of Decision

As most of the shareholdings are of a quasi permanent character this makes this Belgian holding company different from an American conglomerate. It takes an active part in the top management of the associated companies, provides them with financial support, puts at their disposal various services and helps them in the execution of mergers and similar rationalization operations.

In spite of their relationship with Société Générale, they retain the power of decision on their own problems and handle their management and their expansion on an individual basis.

Financial Structure

As of December 31, 1969, the book value of the holding company's assets was nearly 13 billion Belgian francs, of which 7.5 billion francs represents shareholdings in subsidiary and associated companies. The market value of the shareholdings exceeded 17.5 billion francs, indicating an undisclosed reserve of over 10 billion francs (\$200 million).

Dividends, distributed without interruption for many years, show a consistent growth despite the events which occurred during the past decade resulting

in a serious fall in the income derived from investments in Africa, in the Belgian coal mining industry and also in the steel industry, which had to face particularly serious marketing problems in the 1963-67 period.

New York to Hong Kong

Among the company's chief shareholdings are those in the Société Générale de Banque, the largest bank in Belgium, which ranks 55th in the American Banker list of the world's biggest banks; this bank is one of the main shareholders of the European-American banks established in New York and has a controlling interest in several banking organizations throughout the world (including France, South America, the Congo and Hong Kong) and Metallurgie Hoboken Overpelt, the large non-ferrous metals undertaking with an annual turnover of over 30 billion francs (\$600 million) which is one of the world's biggest copper refiners.

Controlling Interests

It also has holdings in Union Minière, a holding and mining company with assets of nearly 12.5 billion francs (\$250 million) which returned a 1969 profit of about 1.5 billion francs (\$30 million) and in Tractebel Electricité, an engineering company which in 1969 had projects under survey to a total of 45 billion francs (\$900 million) and which has a staff of almost a thousand engineers and technicians. This company operates in Europe, in the Near East and in Africa. It has a number of shareholdings in several countries covering various branches of industrial activity such as electric and other power, oil, chemicals, aluminum and building.

Besides this the Société Générale's portfolio contains other majority or controlling interests such as in C.B.R., the biggest cement producer in the Benelux area, in the three steel companies—Cockerill, Arbed (Luxembourg) and Sidmar—which produce between them over 15 million tons of steel, or 12 percent of the Common Market's production, in the Compagnie Maritime Belge, the only Belgian marine transport company and parent of the Belgian Line (New York), which is associated in Dart Containerline and in Global Terminal and Container Services (New York) to build a new container terminal; in Nonam America (Geneva) (Montreal) which is active in the different Canadian provinces and also in the Western United States and has assets amounting to nearly \$300 million.

World Markets

The free world's output of goods and services is likely to be dominated in the future by a decreasing number of very large multinational corporations and Société Générale intends that companies in its group will be among them by competing in world markets and investing abroad to a greater extent than before.

From the past Société Générale has inherited a highly diversified structure largely as a result of narrow economic nationalism in Europe after the first World War.

The lifting of trade barriers within and outside the Common Market has enabled small nations like Belgium to build strong industries equipped to compete in markets of continental size. This requires this giant Belgian holding to gradually specialize itself in a few industrial sectors which apply high technology in which it has proved its know-how and has strong market positions.

Hospitable Home

(Continued from page 13)

evitably, in turn, American firms operating in Belgium have had to adjust and become Belgian in some degree. However, strong differences remain.

Perhaps the most paradoxical result of the American business invasion of Belgium has been to help confirm Brussels as the leading contender for the title of European capital.

It has been said, with considerable truth, that American firms in Europe are more European than most European firms. What was meant, of course, was that they are more Europe-conscious, as they do not suffer from the limitations that a national viewpoint and strong national customs may impose on the business executives. In this, as in other respects, American firms are finding strong support in Belgium, not only from the Belgians themselves, but also from firms, like ours, who have gravitated to Brussels because we are and feel truly European, and because this is the capital for the new Europe.

Worldwide Activities and Prospects OF THE NEW "UNION MINIERE"

UNION MINIERE was formed on October 28, 1968, as a result of technical and financial collaboration between the Société Générale de Belgique, Tenagymy Concessions Ltd., and the Comité Spécial du Katanga. Until 1968 it was known all over the world by the initials U.M.I.E.L. (UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA).

In keeping with its industrial vocation, UNION MINIERE's first aim remains the search for and development of minerals, more particularly ores of non-ferrous metals. The corporate structure of the company was adopted to the new circumstances by changes in the articles of association which were agreed on at the Extraordinary General Meeting of February 13, 1969. On this occasion, the name of the company was changed to simply "UNION MINIERE."

The company has available the major financial resources which are necessary for its expansion. The resources of UNION MINIERE however, include a number of assets of a non-material nature. A first class technical and administrative organization which is managed by engineers with proven skills in the domains of geology, mining and metallurgy, and by financial and legal experts who are familiar with these industries; close cooperation of long standing with other companies, and a firmly based, worldwide network of relationships. The company thus consists of a number of closely bound elements which give it strength to work for the future in a confident and dynamic manner.

In the course of the last years, UNION MINIERE has involved itself in important new participations in several companies in the chemical iron and steel, and non-ferrous metals sectors. These participations have thus strengthened the position which the company already held in these fields, in particular in the non-ferrous metals sector of Belgium, where the various companies concerned are increasingly drawing together for close cooperation and concerted action.

UNION MINIERE IN THE WORLD

Study groups have been sent to various foreign countries, and as a result UNION MINIERE is today established in two major regions: Canada and Australia. The pattern of operations has been similar in each case: an investment company was established to acquire holdings in the industries of the country, whether established or in the process of creation, and in addition a prospecting and mining company whose capital is wholly owned by the investment company was formed.

CANADA

In Canada, the investment company is called "UNION MINIERE CANADA, Ltd. (UMICAN)" created on April 18, 1968, and the prospecting and mining company's name is: "UNION MINIERE EXPLORATIONS AND MINING CORPORATION, Ltd. (UMEX)" (October, 1967). The registered offices of UMICAN and UMEX are in Montreal.

AUSTRALIA
The investment company, "UNION MINIERE AUSTRALIA, Ltd. (UMAL)" was incorporated on May 24, 1968. The prospecting and mining company "UNION MINIERE DEVELOPMENT AND MINING CORPORATION, Ltd. (UNIMIN)" was established on May 24, 1968.

The registered offices of UMAL and UNIMIN are in Melbourne.

The specialized subsidiaries in geological investigations have considerably expanded their prospecting activities in Canada and Australia during the last few years.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELDS OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY:
By its own technical departments or through old and new subsidiaries, "UNION MINIERE" is developing the various activities in the fields of advanced technology.

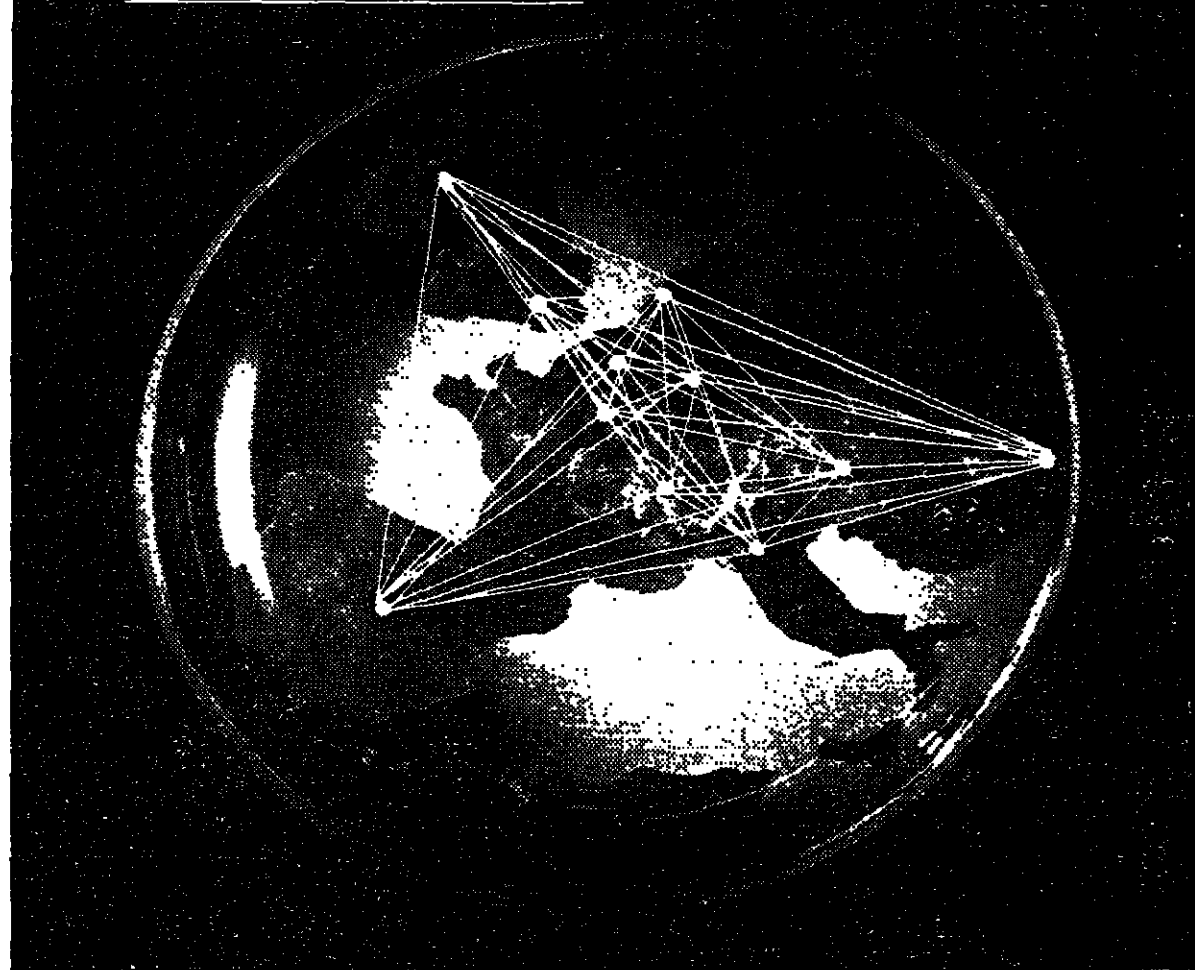
DATA PROCESSING
"UNION MINIERE" subsidiary, the "CENTRE D'INFORMATIQUE GENERALE" (C.I.G.) has greatly expanded its activities. The machine park was strengthened and its equipment is now installed in new offices designed for the purpose in the company's block of buildings in the heart of Brussels. At the end of January, 1970, the Centre d'Informatique Générale, together with American partners, formed a company, "GENERAL TIME SHARE," whose object is the operation of data processing centers according to the time-sharing formula. The first of these centers was set up in March, 1970. On the other side, the company "CARDIONICS S.A." set up at the beginning of 1969 and whose object is to provide assistance to interpretation of electrocardiograms by the use of computers, has, by virtue of the fact of its association with the Chromalloy American Corporation of New York, acquired exclusive rights throughout Europe for the application of a system of processing electrocardiographic data. The first processing center has been brought into service in Belgium and is connected to the C.I.G. computers. The introduction of the system in Belgium and in other countries is now under way.

NUCLEAR FIELD
UNION MINIERE's subsidiary, BELGONUCLEAIRE, has continued its development and has intensified its policy of alliance with large foreign groups.

RESEARCH
UNION MINIERE's various research departments and laboratories are involved in important national and international research programmes in the most advanced fields of science and technology (nuclear, space, etc.).

ENGINEERING
The UNION MINIERE Technical Departments (Study and Construction, Metallurgical, Purchasing, Operational Research, etc.), take an active part in the development of new company ventures.

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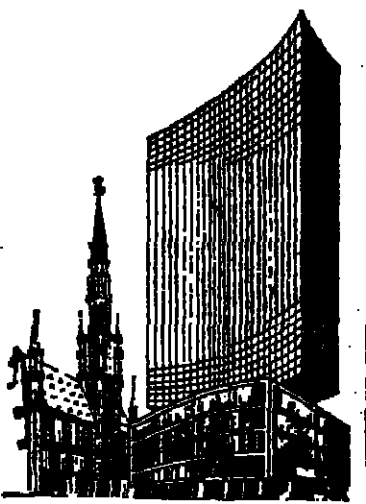
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New York: N.Y. 19: 720 Fifth Avenue.
Montreal: 281: 5801, Avenue Monkland.



A multinational enterprise:

VIELLE-MONTAGNE

VIELLE-MONTAGNE has branches, subsidiaries and industrial plants in Belgium, France, Germany, Sweden, Canada, Africa, etc. It is a big mining and metallurgical undertaking, specialising in zinc and lead, and in the processing of other elements with these two metals in the ores. The capital and reserve fund of the company are over 3 billion Belgian francs (\$60 million). During the last year VIELLE-MONTAGNE was the leader in the European zinc industry, and the chief pioneer in promoting and producing zinc metal all over the world.

At present it is still one of the biggest of the world's zinc producers. Its 1969 production exceeded 200,000 tons of ingot zinc and 91,000 tons of special high purity zinc (99.995% or over) all of which is produced by electrolysis.

Since the end of the second world war, the company has carried out important technical reconversion, turning towards electrolytic zinc production in two big industrial centers, at SAIEN (Antwerp Camp VIVIEZ) in the Ardennes, France.

During the past ten years VIELLE-MONTAGNE has considerably improved its production equipment as the result of some B.F.R. (\$40 million) of new investment, and a major technological campaign. The production potential is now oriented on zinc products.

A notable achievement in the VIELLE-MONTAGNE electrolysis has been the completely automated recovery of cathode zinc. The company was the first in the world to realize such a process ahead of its time.

At the end of 1969 the VIELLE-MONTAGNE group had a rolling capacity of 70,000 tons. Of this, 20,000 tons consisted of titanium-zinc alloy rolled in wide strips.

As from 1971 the high capacity continuous rolling mill (500 built at Viviez) will be supplying copper-titanium-zinc coils. VIELLE-MONTAGNE processing plants in Belgium, France and the copper-titanium-zinc alloy treated by new rolling-mill process technical performance which give it many advantages over rolled zinc, so that its expansion prospects are considerable. Among the zinc derivatives, special mention should be made of improved quantities of zinc oxides, developed for a number of especially electro-reproduction. Special equipment has also been developed for the production of zinc dust, conditioned for the manufacture of zinc corrosion products.

In various branches of the zinc industry too, VIELLE-MONTAGNE developed special knowledge which is made available to other companies. The turnover to its use is handled by the MECHIM and LURGI companies. Apart from its basic activities, VIELLE-MONTAGNE manufactures an extensive range of specialties. These include:

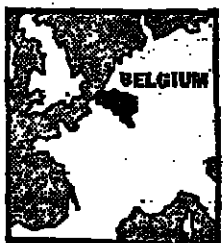
—Semi-conductors, such as silicon, germanium and gallium.
—Hyperpure products for scientific uses. These include zinc, lead, niobium, mercury, lithium, indium, arsenic metal, thallium and salts of these metals.

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Antwerp: World's Leader in Cut, Polished Diamonds

Turnover Approaches The Billion-Dollar Mark

ANTWERP—There is an old saying that "diamonds are a girl's best friend." True as that may be, this precious stone cannot be more popular anywhere than it is in the port of Antwerp, Belgium's second city, and with Finance Ministry officials in Brussels, where a keen watch is maintained on export figures.

While Belgium itself is not a diamond-producing country, Antwerp can justly claim to be the leading world market for cut and polished diamonds, a position which it has held for many years.

The importance of this industry to the Belgian economy can be judged by the fact that the total turnover of diamonds climbed to the value of 42 billion Belgian francs (\$840 million) in 1968.

This was an increase of some

8 billion Belgian francs on the 1967 figure, and more than double the total value of the turnover achieved in 1963. And the figure continues to rise steadily.

The United States holds first place in the line of customers, taking about 35 percent of Belgium's total diamond exports. Britain and the British colony of Hong Kong come second with about 13 percent.

Strange as it may seem, Antwerp buys virtually all its diamonds originally from London, and Britain buys back its requirements after they have been cut and polished by the craftsmen of Antwerp.

The reason for this is that while Antwerp is the home of the finished product—the diamond that goes into your ring—London is the leading world center for rough diamonds—the stones which are basically in the same raw condition in which they are mined.

While diamond cutting and polishing have been a key craft in Belgium for some five centuries, Antwerp has not always held the title of the major center.

In the 15th century the craftsmen of Bruges were

known for their gold and silver work and, most of all, for their rose-cut diamonds.

Antwerp vied with Bruges, and also with Amsterdam, another important diamond center, to dominate this field. Supplies of rough diamonds were relatively plentiful at the time and more and more merchants entered this business.

This prosperous industry suffered a setback in the 17th and 18th centuries as a result of various political problems which hit the Belgian economy at the time. But it recovered, and Antwerp gradually strengthened its position as the leading world center.

Naturally, dealings with the world's most precious stone involved abuses, and some governments, such as the Dutch government, imposed tight restrictions.

This, according to one informed source in the diamond industry here, was a key factor in Antwerp's battle to control the market.

The Belgian government of the day was quick to seize on the opportunity, and its comparative leniency toward the movement of diamonds led many merchants from countries such as Holland to concentrate their operations on Antwerp.

Even to this day, according to this source, the Belgian government is careful to ensure

that the regulations concerning the import and export of thousands of diamonds each year are as simple as possible.

London's position as the leading world center for rough diamonds stems largely from the discovery of vast diamond fields in South Africa which provoked a prospecting rush similar to the California gold rush.

Big buyers moved in and bought up the claims of individual prospectors, and this ultimately led to the virtual world monopoly of rough diamonds currently held by De Beers Consolidated Mines.

Rough diamonds are shipped to London from all over the world—but particularly from South Africa—and there the flow onto the market is regulated strictly by De Beers through its Diamond Corporation, which has two outlets—one for gem stones and one for industrial stones.

The world's biggest buyer is

Antwerp, where the industry employs some 17,000 people, including 7,000 highly skilled cutters, polishers and sorters.

Despite the fantastic value of diamonds, the initial purchases on the London market involve a great deal of trust on both sides.

A dealer from Antwerp—or elsewhere—does not simply go and pick out the individual diamonds he likes. He must contract to buy a certain unseen selection of stones for a certain sum regularly, and he gets a "package deal."

Sometimes he will feel that he has gained slightly on the selection. Other times he will feel that he has not come off so well.

Four main exchanges—similar to stock markets—handle the sale of diamonds in Antwerp. They are the Diamond Club, which was founded in 1893, the Bourse, the Diamantkring, and the Vrije Diamanthandel.

The ample freedom of movement which members of these exchanges and foreign buyers enjoy, the feeling of security which a long-established industry of high reputation inspires, and the fact that all types of

diamonds can be treated and purchased here, make Antwerp an ideal center for the buyer in this field.

One member of the elite Diamond Club here said that the merchants of Antwerp had never made any effort to take away control of rough diamonds from London. He felt that the fact that the source of rough diamonds and the market for the finished product were in different hands ensured a degree of stability for the value of a gem which could become virtually valueless overnight if supply was not strictly controlled.

After the diamonds have been cut and polished they are sold on the market through brokers, who work on a commission basis. They are then bought by local merchants or foreign buyers who come to Antwerp from all over the world.

Finally, they reach the jewelry manufacturer, where they are graded and made up, and hence they appear in a glittering array of rings, bracelets and necklaces in the shop window.

You can buy them quite easily—all you have to do is to strike a diamond field, and the rest is easy.

Favorable Climate for Investment

from Page 9)

ough the different great. The total private investment from Belgium States amounted to 400 million francs in 1968. The 1968 billion in Belgian francs is heading of re-

ative figures for other European community countries. In Belgian francs 1.8 billion reported assets and of which 3 billion were being re-

main conclusions on these figures

is that in the sphere of portfolio investment in foreign shares and bonds Belgians send out more money than foreign investors send into Belgium.

But in terms of direct capital investment in projects, the establishment of companies and the construction of plants, foreign investors send in more than the Belgians send out.

Belgian investment in the United States is largely in the portfolio sector, but there is a more balanced investment of Belgian capital in other Common Market countries.

While the repatriation of assets and profits dominates the inflow of capital into Belgium, it can be seen that the opposite applies for the movement of capital out of the country.

The United States, for example, repatriated a mere 700 million Belgian francs from

Belgium for both 1968 and 1969. The U.S. investors, like many in Europe, are leaving their profits in Belgium, or reinvesting them there.

Brussels itself, a capital with more than one million people, is the main center for international institutions and companies.

The large influx of high salary earning foreigners over the past 10 years has had its impact on the growth and prosperity of the city, even though they tend to live in a few select suburbs, and have given it a more cosmopolitan atmosphere.

It is also an important industrial area, contributing about 20 percent of the Belgian Gross National Product, and at such attracts thousands of workers from the area outside the capital.

It is estimated that there are jobs for some 620,000 people—including civil service employees—and that about 210,000 people commute from districts outside the capital in order to meet this demand.

One report puts the number of industrial enterprises within the area of the capital at nearly 6,700 (excluding transport and building firms) employing a total of more than 100,000 workers.

According to the Social Security Board there were more than 27,000 business establishments in the capital in June, 1968 (not including official institutions and one-man businesses) employing a total of 486,000 persons.

This figure would represent 23 percent of the total number of persons covered by Belgium's Social Security Board.



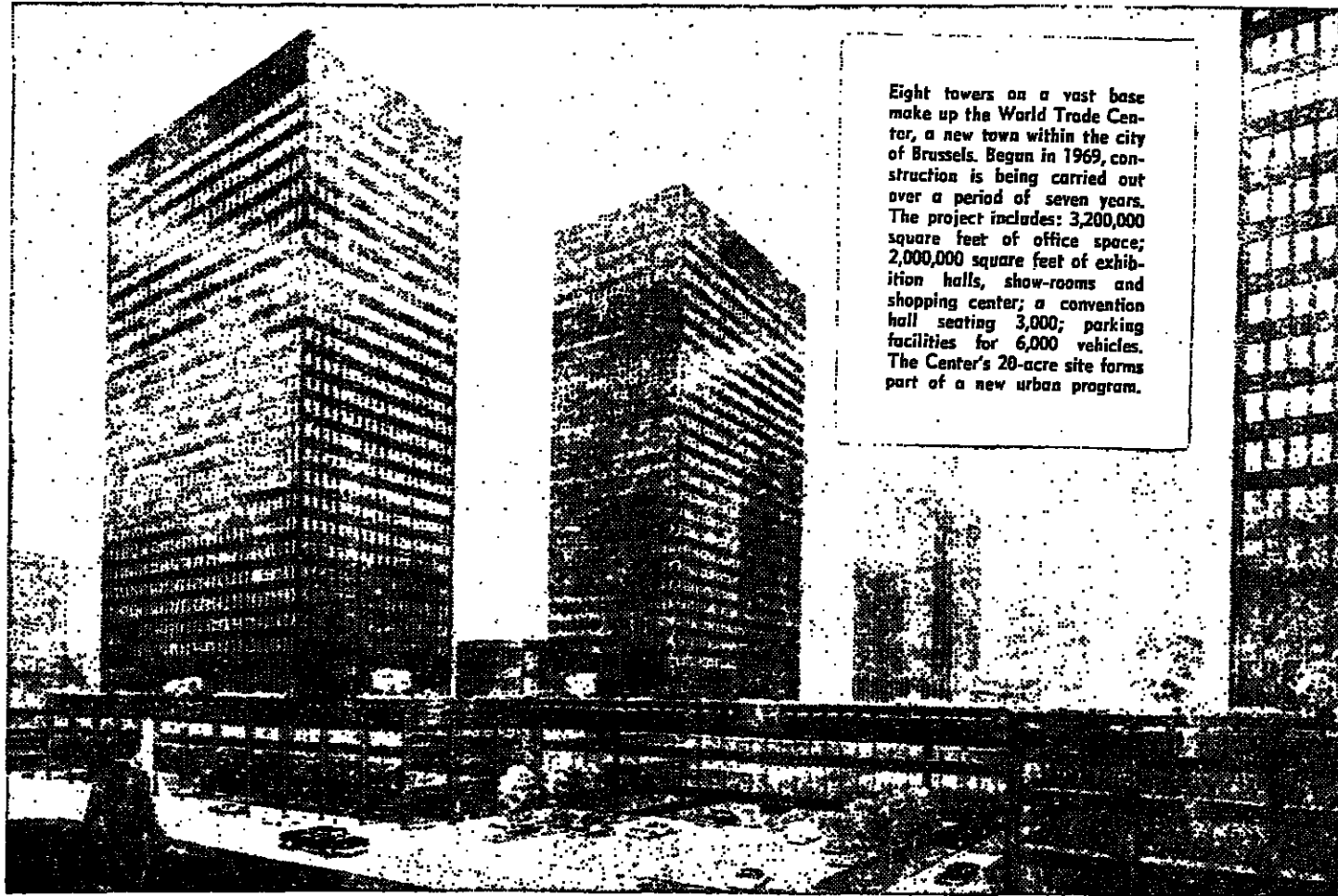
WE'RE A LITTLE ON THE BIG SIDE

That's us in the picture above. Doing business on the Place de l'Yser in Brussels. Circa 1925.

To some, Texaco may still seem small in Belgium. Especially if you think of Texaco's standing in the States. And worldwide. But just take another look. There's quite an eye for an eye in store for you the next time you're in the Ghent area, where Texaco's giant Refinery, Research and Chemical Center stretches over more than 715 acres.

This centralized location, including its pipeline connections with Texaco's terminal facilities at Zeebrugge on the North Sea, provide heavy industry with 5 million tons of petroleum products per year.

We serve the driving public with more than 12,000 Texaco service stations throughout Europe. Ever since we first came to Belgium—quite awhile ago—Texaco has continued to expand, playing a key role in Belgian and European industrial growth.



Eight towers on a vast base make up the World Trade Center, a new town within the city of Brussels. Begun in 1969, construction is being carried out over a period of seven years. The project includes: 3,200,000 square feet of office space; 2,000,000 square feet of exhibition halls, show-rooms and shopping center; a convention hall seating 3,000; parking facilities for 6,000 vehicles. The Center's 20-acre site forms part of a new urban program.

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Jinx Ruins Perfect Season

Irons Unhorse Irish, 38-28

in Durso

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first three times it had possession. The Irish, already the career leader in total offense at Southern Cal, broke the school record for passing yards in one game with its total of 628, which was 180 yards more than Terry Hanratty

gained against Purdue in 1966. Jones, who already had thrown 22 touchdowns passes in two seasons for a Southern Cal mark, also broke Steve Sogge's school record of 291 completions.

Between them, they helped both teams score more points than ever before in the rivalry—68, surpassing the 62 points scored in 1953 and 1962. And Scott Kempe, the Notre Dame place-kicker, booted four extra points to break the conversion record of 120 set by Hugh Morrow of Alabama a quarter-century ago.

The scoring came in such spurts that Notre Dame was still in contention after having trailed by 21-7 after one quarter and 24-14 at the half. But then came the crusher, and it proved symbolic of the perverse fate that hounded the Irish all day.

In the space of 42 seconds in the third quarter, Southern Cal scored two touchdowns by recovering two fumbles in the end zone.

"I'm not much for ups and downs," commented McKay afterward. "You either play the game or you don't. I felt we were as good as Notre Dame. We felt we had to stop their running attack, and we did an excellent job. When they got behind, they had to throw."

"Fifty years from now," added McKay, whose teams had tied the Irish the last two seasons, "our seniors can sit around the fireplace and say they never lost to Notre Dame."

"We made more mistakes today than we have in any game this season," Parseghian said. "The psychology of football is a funny thing. Pride is a great motivating force, and it must have had something to do with their performance. We thought we could run, but when you're forced to play catch-up football, you have to throw out your game plan."

"They are the best opponent we've faced by far they are the best offensive team."

At the outset, though, it was USC that had to play catch-up ball, and they did so with a vengeance. The Irish took the Irish 80 yards in 12 plays after the opening kickoff, and scored the touchdown himself on a 25-yard run. It was an option play to the left side but, after faking a lateral to John Thielmann, he went back to the right, found daylight, and ran the middle and ran over. When Hempter kicked the extra point it was 7-0 after four minutes of play.

But then Southern Cal came racing back with three touchdowns in three series that put the handwriting on the wall.

After that, Notre Dame held its own, with each team scoring 14 points in the muddy second half. Thielmann pitched 46 yards to Larry Parker for one touchdown in the third quarter and slammed a cross from the one for another in the fourth.

But they were matched by the two rapid-fire fumble recoveries and the USC tackles in the third quarter. And when two tackles scored touchdowns within one minute for Southern Cal, not even the staunchest Notre Dame fan in the Coliseum could believe that this was the day the "jinx" would go away.

At the game were Darrel Royal, the coach of Texas, and Frank Broyles, the coach of Arkansas; both scouted Notre Dame. The winner takes on the Irish in the Cotton Bowl.

"Football is still a game of emotions," said Royal. "The team that the adrenalin flowing has the advantage. I don't say Notre Dame didn't get its emotion up, but it looked as though Southern Cal had a little more of it."

The fourth theft came in the last minute at the Army 12-yard line and ended the Cadets' hope of scoring a go-ahead touchdown. Mobbied by teammates after he had returned the interception 28 yards, Schickner, who played on the basketball team last year, clutched the game ball and ran off the field to watch the Middles run out of clock.

Despite warm, fair weather, the game failed to produce the traditional sellout crowd of 102,000.

Until Atha's touchdown pass at 11 minutes 36 seconds of the third quarter, Army's deepest penetration had been to the Navy 48. But after Navy had moved ahead, 8-7, with a gambling two-point conversion pass from Mike McMillen to Karl Schwelm late in the same period, the Cadets drove to the Middle 15.

Navy held, Army lined up for a 32-yard field goal, but Atha fumbled the snap and Arden Jensen, the long-distance specialist, never got a chance to boot the ball. Another Atha fumble at the Cadet 27 put Navy in position for Lanning's 33-yard placement with 5:16 left in the game.

The Gator Bowl-bound Auburn Tigers, trailing 17-0, roared back on the passing and running of quarterback Pat Sullivan to defeat Alabama, 33-28.

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HEADS DOWN—Piero del Papa of Italy falls through ropes after losing balance Friday night when he successfully defended his European light-heavyweight title against Horst Benedict in West Berlin by a 15-round technical knockout. In second bout on the card, Jose Hernandez of Spain defended his European junior-middleweight title by scoring a 15-round decision over Austria's Peter Marklewitz.

Smith Serves Up Victory Over Ashe in Stockholm

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 29 (UPI).—Hard-seeding Stan Smith of Pasadena, Calif., today won the Stockholm Open indoor tennis championship by beating fellow countryman Arthur Ashe, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4.

Smith's victory was worth \$8,000 in this 20

